







PENNSYLVANIA STATE CENTENNIAL BUILDING.

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PRELIMINARY REPORT

OF

THE PENNSYLVANIA BOARD

OF

CENTENNIAL MANAGERS,

WITH A LIST OF

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

AND OF THE

ASSOCIATED COMMITTEES.

MADE TO THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, AT
THE SESSION OF 1877, IN ACCORDANCE
WITH LAW.

Pennsylvania Board of Centennial Managers.

OFFICERS.

MORTON McMICHAEL, President.
FOSTER W. MITCHELL, Treasurer.
ALEXANDER C. MULLIN, Secretary.

MANAGERS.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Philadelphia, Pa.
ANDREW G. CURTIN, Bellefonte, Pa.
FOSTER W. MITCHELL, Franklin, Pa.
JOHN H. SHOENBERGER, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JAMES A. McCREA, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.
DANIEL J. MORRELL, Johnstown, Pa.
ASA PACKER, Mauch Chunk, Pa.

ASSOCIATED COMMITTEES.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Governor of Pennsylvania.
M. S. QUAY, Secretary of the Commonwealth.
HENRY RAWLE, State Treasurer.

SENATE COMMITTEE.

HORATIO G. JONES, Philad'a, Pa.
BUTLER B. STRANG, Westfield, Pa.
W. S. McMULLEN, Oil City, Pa.
HARMAN YERKES, Doylestown, Pa.
DAVID A. NAGLE, Philad'a, Pa.

HOUSE COMMITTEE.

J. R. THORNTON, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. M. JAMISON, Richborough, Pa.
CHARLES R. GENTNER, Philad'a, Pa.
W. H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City, Pa.
HARRY HUHN, Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICERS OF THE JOINT MEETINGS.

MORTON McMICHAEL, President.
ALEXANDER C. MULLIN, Secretary.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

FURNITURE AND DECORATIONS.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Chairman,
FOSTER W. MITCHELL,
MATTHEW S. QUAY,
DAVID A. NAGLE,
HARRY HUHN.

ON PENNSYLVANIA DAY.

HENRY RAWLE, Chairman,
FOSTER W. MITCHELL,
DANIEL J. MORRELL,
DAVID A. NAGLE,
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM,

Ex-officio Members: { MORTON McMICHAEL,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

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PRELIMINARY REPORT.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN :—The Pennsylvania Board of Centennial Managers, in accordance with the Act of Assembly under which they were appointed, have the honor to submit the following

PRELIMINARY REPORT.

The International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and Mine, which was held at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, in commemoration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, covered a period of six months, commencing May 10th and ending November 10th, 1876. It was formally opened and closed by the President of the United States, appropriate and impressive ceremonies being had on both occasions. All the civilized nations participated, and the Exhibition was beyond question the most thorough and comprehensive, the best appointed and managed, the greatest, grandest, most successful in all respects, which the world has ever witnessed.

Organization and Management of the Exhibition.

The work of preparing, organizing and managing the Exhibition devolved upon the United States Centennial Commission and the Centennial Board of Finance. The Commission was created by an Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1871, and consisted of two delegates from each State and Territory, nominated by the respective Governors thereof, and appointed by the President of the United States. The Commissioners held their first meeting on the 4th day of March, 1872, in the City of Philadelphia, and two days afterwards effected a permanent organization. But the

experience of the first year demonstrated the necessity of having a body to provide the means requisite to carry the plans of the Commission into effect. Accordingly, an Act was passed by Congress, and approved June 1, 1872, creating the Centennial Board of Finance. Two corporators were named for each Congressional district, and four for each State and Territory at large. Subscriptions of stock were received and other preliminary duties performed in pursuance of the Act; after which the organization was completed, and the management devolved upon a Board of twenty-five Directors, selected by and from the body of the stockholders.

To the hearty and efficient co-operation and incessant labors of these two bodies—The United States Centennial Commission and the Centennial Board of Finance—must be ascribed the lustre which the Exhibition has shed upon us as a people, and the untold benefits resulting from it to our State and Nation. When we consider the vast and multifarious duties, the cares and anxieties, and the almost insurmountable obstacles which fell to the lot of those who planned and organized the magnificent display, the manner in which they performed their work compels the highest measure of our praise.

History of the Pennsylvania State Board.

In giving an account of the transactions of the Pennsylvania Board of Managers, it may be observed, primarily, that the efficiency of the Board was greatly impaired by the failure of the Legislature to furnish it with early and adequate financial aid. Of all the States, Pennsylvania, although giving with the most liberal hand to the general purposes of the Centennial, was among the latest, if not the last, to sustain the organization which she herself had specially created to arrange for a representation of her history and resources. The importance of looking after her own interests in this regard, by extending timely aid and encouragement, seems to have been singularly overlooked. That this subject may be thoroughly understood, it is proposed, whilst referring to the origin and necessity of State Boards, as auxiliaries to the

Commission, and as representatives of their respective constituencies, to trace the history of the legislation creating the Pennsylvania Board, and under which it performed its functions. It will thus appear that no appropriation whatever was made until within six weeks of the opening of the Exhibition; that even then no contingent fund was provided; but that all bills necessarily contracted by the Board were required to undergo the formality and consequent delay of an auditing at Harrisburg before being paid, and then to be discharged only on warrants specially drawn therefor by the Auditor General. If this policy shall appear in itself to have been injudicious, or if, in presenting the subject, the Board shall so characterize it, they must not be accused of cherishing a captious spirit or any disposition whatever to cast undue reflections upon the Legislature. The Board are controlled by no such influence, and they disclaim the want of proper respect for the law-making power.

Messages of Governors Geary and Hartranft.

It was early foreseen by the United States Centennial Commission, that, to ensure the success of the grand object for which it had been created, it ought not to rely wholly upon the influence and support of private individuals and associations. Amongst the first measures which it inaugurated, therefore, was one to enlist the active co-operation of the several States and Territories. A special Committee was appointed on the 28th May, 1872, to prepare a plan of action, and on the following day a circular was reported to and adopted by the Commission, addressed to the various Governors, requesting them to invite the attention of the Legislatures of their respective States and Territories to the importance of the proposed International Exhibition, and to urge them to adopt from time to time such legislation as might seem best fitted to carry out the objects of the Commission, and to appoint some capable body in each State and Territory, whose influence therein might tend to develop local interest and co-operation in the great work.

In his annual message to the Pennsylvania Legislature of 1873, after calling the attention of that honorable body to the objects and purposes of the Commission, the late Governor Geary said: "It may be well now to consider what the State may do to advance the cause." He also urged an appropriation for the purpose of securing the erection of suitable buildings for holding the Exhibition, remarking that, "since to Pennsylvania has been assigned the honor of having the celebration take place on her soil, she must and will see to it that it shall not fail."

Governor Hartranft, in his annual message to the Legislature of 1874, said: "A becoming regard for the dignity and honor of the country, we can hope, will now induce the General Government, and all the States, to extend to the Commission such material aid as will secure this enterprise from every possibility of failure. * * * It is a pleasure to observe that the different States and Territories are earnestly moving with a view to such contributions as will place the celebration not only upon a sound financial basis, but make it a successful exhibition of their various resources and industries. * * * Pennsylvania must not neglect this opportunity for the display of her rich, varied and inexhaustible products."

These recommendations and suggestions of the present Executive and his lamented predecessor were both opportune and patriotic, and were intended to promote the interest of the Commonwealth, as well as of the Centennial Exposition, by thorough, systematic, effective organization on the part of the State. They were addressed, not to the people themselves, but to the law-making power as the representative and exponent of the sovereign will. The Legislature, during the sessions of 1873 and 1874, responded by such commendable enactments as made the generous donation of a million dollars towards the construction of Memorial Hall. But no provision was made to organize the State, and secure the representation of its wealth and characteristics, in the manner contemplated and desired by the Centennial authorities.

Action of the Centennial Commission.

On the 30th January, 1875, the several States were again urged by the Commission to take part in the Exposition, and to adopt, by legislative action or otherwise, the necessary measures to empower organizations then existing, or agencies to be created for the purpose, to prepare such collective representations of their native resources and moral and political advancement, as would properly illustrate the prosperity of the Union of States, and at the same time furnish for preservation in the public archives, a correct history of the birth and progress of the communities contributing to the growth and strength of the nation during the first century of its existence. Director General Goshorn, in a special communication to his Excellency, Governor Hartranft, urged the subject as one of great importance to Pennsylvania, and recommended that, to secure a full and proper representation of her products, industries, resources and history, *provision should be made during the year 1875.* It was suggested, that, whilst a large proportion of the articles to be exhibited would be provided for in a creditable manner by the manufacturers and producers, there would yet remain large classes of objects, illustrative of the actual and possible products of the earth, such as minerals, soils, woods, vegetation, etc., which it was not to the interest or within the power of individuals to collect, but whose collection was nevertheless essential to a complete representation of the material and social condition of the community. It was also suggested that a historical and statistical department should be inaugurated, under State auspices, which should make a complete representation of such matters as the history of the early settlement of the Commonwealth; its physical features, climate, geographical position, government, law and punishment of crime; system of State and municipal taxation; revenue and expenditures; benevolent institutions and charities; educational, scientific, industrial, commercial, learned and religious societies; agricultural and manufacturing interests; the extent and effects of railroads and other means of transportation; growth in population and wealth; together with such other subjects as

might aid in affording a summary view of the history, progress and present condition of the State, and its contribution to the power and advancement of the nation since the period of its establishment.

Second Message of Governor Hartranft.

These timely suggestions of the Director General had been measurably anticipated by the Executive, not only in his annual message of 1874, from which we have already quoted, but also in that delivered to the Legislature on the 6th January, 1875. On the last named occasion, after referring to the proposed Centennial celebration, and the generous sympathy which its objects had awakened, he said: "It has been conceded from its inception, that the Exhibition must have the sanction and authority of all the States, if it would be clothed with the character of a national enterprise, and the number of the States that have already enlisted in the cause, discloses the prevalence of this opinion and the desire for harmony and unity of action. * * * We owe it to ourselves, humanity and liberty to demonstrate that the full development of a country and its resources, the education of the masses, the grandest achievements of science, the most abundant fruits of industry, the blessings of religion, and the amplest protection to life and property can all be secured by, and are consistent with, the largest share of freedom to man. * * * Is not, therefore, the interest, pride and patriotism of every American engaged to make the Centennial, in its proportions and grandeur, a true reflex of the intelligence, genius and habits of our people, the magnitude of our resources and the benefits of our institutions? This is the scope and intention of the celebration, and if we mistake not the sentiments of the people of the country, every State and Territory will be represented in the Exhibition in the manner that will best display its wealth, industries and characteristics, and with the more comprehensive view of making the Centennial truly national and American."

The Organic Act.

Having thus seasonably made this official deliverance, so

entirely in harmony with the subsequent expressions of the Centennial Commission, and an appropriation of public funds being indispensably necessary to give practical effect to the objects in view, it only remained for the Executive, as soon as practicable after the receipt of the Director General's communication, to transmit a copy thereof to the House of Representatives, inviting the attention of that honorable body to its importance. This was done on the 2d February, 1875, and on the 22d of the same month, Mr. Vogdes, of Philadelphia, read in his place, a bill, entitled "An Act to provide for the appointment of a State Board of Centennial Managers for the International Exhibition of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and make appropriation to defray the expenses thereof." The bill contained six sections, the last of which simply provided for the repeal of any legislation inconsistent therewith. *Section 1* authorized and empowered the Governor to appoint five suitable persons from different sections of the State, familiar with the resources, arts, products, history and capabilities of the State, who, with the United States Centennial Commissioner and the Alternate Commissioner from Pennsylvania, should constitute the "State Board of Managers for this State." *Section 2* devolved upon the Board the responsibility of organizing the State, and of securing its thorough representation in the International Exhibition; gave the Managers special charge of the interests of the State and the citizens thereof in all matters relating to the Exhibition; and required the Board to obtain and disseminate information throughout the State in regard to the purposes and objects of the Exhibition, and generally to supervise such details and arrangements as might be required for a full and proper representation of the products, industries, resources and history of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the regulations adopted by the Centennial Commission. *Section 3* prescribed the mode of organizing the Board, regulated its meetings, and empowered the Governor to fill vacancies by new appointments. *Section 4* directed the Board to make report to the Legislature, at each of its sessions, with such suggestions as might be deemed advisable

for fully providing for the complete and proper representation of the interests of the State in the Exhibition, and for securing the hearty co-operation of the people therein. *Section 5*, the most important feature of the bill, was as follows: "For the purpose of defraying the expenses of said Board, the sum of ten thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid by warrants, drawn by the Governor on the State Treasury, for bills and accounts of the expenses of said Board, duly certified to him by said Board, and being for such objects and purposes as may have had his approval." Having gone through the usual reference and readings, the bill finally passed the House on the 13th March, 1875, as originally presented, and was sent to the Senate for concurrence. Two days later, it was reported in that honorable body, by the Finance Committee, with an amendment, and in that form passed first reading. On the succeeding day, whilst on second reading, the fifth section, namely, that making an appropriation, was, on motion of Mr. Rutan, stricken out and the following inserted in lieu thereof:

"*Section 5.* That the Governor, State Treasurer and Secretary of the Commonwealth, shall constitute a permanent Advisory Committee of said Board, with the right to appoint its own Secretary at such compensation as it may designate, to which Committee shall be referred all communications from Governors or Executive Officers of other States of the Union, and such Committee may participate in all the deliberations of the State Board."

Thus amended, the bill passed the Senate finally on the 17th March, 1875, and being returned to the House, that honorable body, on the same day, concurred in the amendment. On the following day, the Legislature adjourned until the first Tuesday of January, 1876.

The wisdom and propriety of creating the Advisory Committee cannot be questioned. Indeed, the sequel has proved it to have been a most valuable auxiliary of the Board. But the manner of its establishment, through the substitution of the section in question, was practically the destruction of the bill itself, the vital principle of which—

that proposing to furnish the means necessary to the attainment of its objects—was thereby entirely eliminated from its provisions. It may be further remarked in this connection, that, although the record shows the title to have been changed by the Senate so as to correspond with the bill as amended, yet, through some inadvertence in comparing or transcribing it, as is supposed, the bill was certified to the Executive under its original title. In that form it was approved on the 12th April, 1875; so that, as it stands on the statute book, it presents the strange anomaly of an Act purporting to make an appropriation, yet making in fact no appropriation whatever.

Organization of the Pennsylvania Board.

On the 11th June, 1875, by virtue of this Act, the Governor appointed, as Managers, Morton McMichael, of the City of Philadelphia; Andrew Gregg Curtin, of the County of Centre; John H. Shoenberger, of the County of Allegheny; George Scott, of the County of Columbia; and Foster Wilson Mitchell, of the County of Venango; thus constituting (with Daniel J. Morrell, of the County of Cambria, and Asa Packer, of the County of Carbon, the former gentleman being the United States Centennial Commissioner, and the latter the Alternate Commissioner, for Pennsylvania,) the State Board of Centennial Managers for Pennsylvania; the Advisory Committee consisting, under the provisions of the law, of his Excellency, Governor John F. Hartranft, Hon. Robert W. Mackey, State Treasurer, and Hon. M. S. Quay, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Managers were not unmindful of the magnitude and importance of the duties and responsibilities which their appointment imposed. It was apparent that to prepare and organize such a display as the law contemplated, and as would fitly illustrate the resources and history of Pennsylvania at the great Exhibition, would be no ordinary undertaking. They foresaw that the proper discharge of their functions would necessarily involve a large expenditure of both time and pecuniary means. Their time, and such energies as they

possessed, they were willing to devote freely to the cause, but could they reasonably be expected to furnish or procure the requisite funds, in the absence of an appropriation or some guaranty of repayment on the part of the State? Under these circumstances, it is not to be concealed, the Managers at first hesitated as to the course to be pursued. But, deeply impressed with a sense of duty to the public, and sharing in the very generally expressed opinion that the Legislature would, early in the coming session, materially aid their efforts, they resolved to accept the trust and to enter upon their work.

After one or more informal meetings, at which a full interchange of opinion was had, the Board was permanently organized on the 5th July, 1875, by the election of Morton McMichael, President, and George Scott, Secretary and Treasurer. It was understood that, whilst each member was to exert his influence and efforts in promoting the objects of the Board in a general way, he was also to regard himself as specially charged with the work of encouraging proper representations and exhibits from his particular locality. The eminently fair geographical distribution which the Executive had made in appointing the Managers, admitted of an arrangement in this respect which was attended with highly satisfactory results. To ex-Governor Curtin was committed the task of urging suitable displays from the agricultural, lumber, and bituminous coal regions of the central part of the State. Mr. Shoenberger's sphere of action embraced the manifold manufacturing interests and productions of the soil and mines of Allegheny County and the south-west. The work of inducing proper exhibits of petroleum, its products, and the processes employed in connection therewith, together with the presentation of the various other industries of the north-west, was confided to Mr. Mitchell. On Mr. Scott was devolved the duty of soliciting appropriate exhibitions of the farming and stock-growing interests throughout the State, and displays from the anthracite coal mines and other sources of wealth in the north and north-east. To Mr. Morrell was intrusted the task of promoting suitable

exhibits illustrative of the mining, manufacturing, and other industries along the southern tier, and in the great iron district; whilst it was left to Mr. Packer to encourage the due representation of the productions and characteristics of the teeming Lehigh Valley. It was the province and aim of the President of the Board to secure such a presentment of the resources and capabilities in the arts and sciences, and commerce and manufactures of Philadelphia and vicinity, as would fitly show the enterprise, habits and prosperity of the people, the excellence of their institutions, and the just claim of the City to distinction as the seat of the Exposition.

The better to attain these objects, a correspondence was opened and conducted with leading gentlemen in various parts of the State; documents were distributed and information freely disseminated; meetings were held at Philadelphia, Bethlehem, and other points, to stimulate local action; the co-operation of individuals and associations was urged, and everything within the power of the Board done to encourage the production of suitable articles, and to render the Pennsylvania exhibits a worthy and proper representation of her products, industries and resources.

Third Message of Governor Hartranft.

To signalize these efforts with success, the Managers now awaited the early and favorable action of the Legislature. In his annual message, read January 4, 1876, the Executive, after referring to the appointment of the Board, and to their duties in connection with the collection and superintendence of the Pennsylvania exhibits, said: "To perform this duty it is evident they must have financial aid, and when we consider how vast and multiform must be its labors, and the short time left to discharge the same, the sum allowed to defray the expenses should be liberal, and commensurate with the important share the Commonwealth has taken in this great national enterprise. * * * I recommend that an appropriation therefor be made at once."

Meeting at Harrisburg.

On the 20th January, 1876, the Board met at Harrisburg,

Important engagements elsewhere prevented Messrs. Morrell and Packer from being present. With these exceptions, the attendance was full. A conference was had with the Advisory Committee, and with other prominent officials and gentlemen from various parts of the State, who were interested in the success of the Exhibition. At a meeting with the members of the Legislature, the Board made a verbal report of their action, with such suggestions as were "deemed advisable for fully providing for the complete and proper representation of the interests of the State in the Exhibition, and for securing the hearty co-operation of the people therein." The efforts made by the Board, and the disadvantages under which they had labored from the want of financial aid from the State, were fully set forth and explained. It was urged, therefore, that, in view of the near approach of the Exhibition, an adequate appropriation be made immediately, to enable the Board to carry out their plans and effectuate the objects for which they had been established.

The Supplemental Act.

On the following day, a supplement to the original Act was accordingly introduced in the House, by Mr. Reighard, of Lycoming County. On the 11th February, the bill was reported favorably by the Committee on Appropriations, and, some amendments having been made, it passed third reading on the first of March, and was sent to the Senate. It was there further amended, and whilst on third reading, on the 27th March, was defeated. This action, however, was reconsidered on the following day, and the bill finally passed; and the House having concurred in the Senate amendments, it received the approval of the Executive on the 30th March, 1876.

By this supplement (*Section 1*) it was enacted, that, for the purpose of enabling the Board to fulfill the purpose of their appointment and perform the duties imposed upon them by the Act of April 12, 1875, the sum of forty thousand dollars is appropriated. *Section 2* requires the Board, immediately after the passage of the Act, to cause to be erected, on the

grounds of the Centennial Exhibition, a suitable building for the accommodation and convenience of the people of Pennsylvania, which shall be furnished and provided with proper attendants during the period the Exposition shall remain open. *Section 3* directs that the money shall be paid only as required, and after proper vouchers are filed, certified by the President of the Board, and settled in the office of the Auditor General; with a *proviso*, that no part of the money shall be paid the Commissioners as compensation; and instructing the Board, at the expiration of the Exhibition, to sell said building and furniture, and return the proceeds to the State Treasurer. *Section 4* enacts, that, before any contract for the erection of the building shall be made, the contractor therefor shall execute a bond with sufficient sureties, conditioned for the completion of the same before the day of the opening of the Exhibition, said bond to be approved by the Advisory Committee of the State Board on behalf of the State; the expenses of said Advisory Committee, as authorized by the fifth section of the Act of April 12, 1875, to be paid on the warrant of the Governor; with a *proviso*, that a Committee of five from the Senate and five from the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speakers, are hereby authorized to act in conjunction with the State Board of Centennial Managers and the Advisory Committee of the State Board, in the construction and general management of the building authorized to be erected.

Preliminary Steps towards erecting the State Building.

Under the provisions of this supplement, it will be observed, the time allowed for the erection of the State Building was but forty days,—in fact, excluding Sundays, but thirty-four days,—namely, from March 30th, when the bill became a law, to May 10th, the day fixed for the opening of the Exhibition; and it was expressly required, that, before any contract should be made, the contractor should give bond and security for the completion of the structure within that period.

Manifestly, if no preparations had been made in advance,

a rigid adherence to the provisions of this supplement would have prevented the erection of the building altogether. But the Board had anticipated the appropriation in this respect, and having regard to the spirit rather than the strict letter of the law, they were thus enabled to bring within the range of possibility an undertaking which would otherwise have been impossible. Long prior to the introduction of the supplement, the plans and specifications were in readiness, and proposals had been received for the construction; so that, when the bill became a law, this preliminary action greatly facilitated the placing of the work under contract.

Proposals had been made by three different parties, that of Messrs. Peters & Burger, of Lancaster, being the highest. One of the lowest bidders, however,—before the requisite authority to execute a contract had been conferred upon the Board, and in view of the limited time which would be allowed for the completion of the building,—withdrew his proposition altogether, whilst the other increased his bid to the sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000). Under these circumstances, Messrs. Peters & Burger expressing a willingness to perform the work at their original offer, namely, sixteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$16,775), there remained no alternative but to award them the contract. These gentlemen had enlarged experience as contractors and builders, and possessed ample force and supplies of workmen and materials. They executed a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000),—the amount fixed by the Board,—with two sureties, conditioned for the fulfillment of their contract in the time stipulated; and, relying on the faith of the State as pledged to them through the Managers, they earnestly and vigorously commenced operations. Meantime, the bond was forwarded to the Advisory Committee, at Harrisburg, and as soon as the Board were apprised of its approval, the contract was formally executed.

The Legislative Committees.

The gentlemen composing the Legislative Committees created by the supplement, were certified to and recognized

by the Board as follows: *Senate*—Hon. Horatio Gates Jones, Philadelphia, *Chairman*; Hon. Butler B. Strang, Tioga County; Hon. W. S. McMullen, Venango County; Hon. Harman Yerkes, Bucks County; and Hon. David A. Nagle, Philadelphia. *House*—Hon. J. R. Thornton, Allegheny County, *Chairman*; Hon. J. Miles Jamison, Bucks County; Hon. Charles R. Gentner, Philadelphia; Hon. William H. Graham, Allegheny City; and Hon. Harry Huhn, Philadelphia.

Change in the Secretaryship.

It must be here remarked, that, in consequence of his private and personal engagements, and in view of the exactions which would necessarily be made on his time during the Exposition, Mr. Scott, on the 23d day of March, asked to be relieved from his duties as Secretary. It was plain, that, if the supplement then pending were passed, the office would require unremitting attention to discharge its functions properly; and it was a question whether, being a Manager, and as such denied compensation, any allowance whatever could be made him in return for the sacrifice which his continuance in the secretaryship would entail. It seemed eminently proper, therefore,—the office being held “during the pleasure of the Board,”—that Mr. Scott’s request should be complied with. Accordingly, as soon as the supplement was approved, he was relieved, and the responsibilities of the secretaryship were intrusted to Alexander C. Mullin, of Schuylkill County. Mr. Mullin at once removed to Philadelphia, and entered upon his duties, being kindly furnished with room in the office of the Centennial Commission, where the business of the Board was transacted until quarters were provided in the Pennsylvania Building.

Death of Mr. Scott.

On the 10th of April, 1876, at Hazleton, Pa.,—but a few days after his release from the cares of the secretaryship,—Mr. Scott was suddenly and unexpectedly stricken down by the unsparing hand of death. A native of this State, having been born at Wysox, in Bradford County, February 21, 1814,

he had during his life filled many public positions. As early as 1837, he was appointed, by Governor Ritner, Major of the 15th Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia. In 1853-54, he was a member of the House of Representatives. He was Canal Commissioner in 1857-58, and was again a Representative in the House in 1869-70. In addition to his membership in the State Centennial Board, he held, at the period of his untimely demise, the Presidency of the State Agricultural Society, an Associate Judgeship of the Courts of Columbia County, and the Presidency of the Catawissa Bank, besides other public and private offices of trust and honor. As husband, parent, citizen—indeed, in all the relations of life—he acted well his part, and he died as he had lived, respected and beloved by all who knew him.

Changes in the Board and Advisory Committee.

At a special meeting of the Board, held April 29, 1876, at Philadelphia, an appropriate minute of Mr. Scott's decease was made, and Mr. Mitchell was unanimously elected to succeed him as Treasurer. The vacancy in the Board was filled by the appointment of Dr. James A. McCrea, of Philadelphia, his commission from the Governor bearing date April 28, 1876, and he being admitted to his seat on the following day. There are no other official changes to note, except that, when Mr. Mackey ceased, May 1, 1876, to be State Treasurer, his place in the Advisory Committee was filled by Hon. Henry Rawle, his successor in office.

First Joint Meeting.

The first joint meeting of the Board and associate Committees was held at Philadelphia, on the 29th April, 1876, the President and Secretary of the Board being the officers thereof. The attendance was large, and a full interchange of opinion was had. The President having laid before the meeting the plans and specifications relative to the State Building, and stated the price, to whom, and the circumstances and conditions under which the contract had been awarded and executed, the action of the Board was, on motion, unani-

uously approved. Amongst other business transacted at this meeting, a motion was adopted, under which the President and Mr. Mitchell, of the Board; Mr. Quay, of the Advisory Committee; Mr. Nagle, of the Senate Committee; and Mr. Huhn, of the House Committee, were constituted a Committee to procure necessary furniture and decorations, with discretionary power also to have the Building insured.

Completion of the Building.

Although the best efforts of the contractors were put forth, it was impossible to have the Building entirely completed within the time stipulated. But it was so far advanced, that, on the opening day of the Exhibition, the ensign of Pennsylvania floated from the staff on the central tower, whilst the Managers' Room was placed in the occupancy and under the control of the Secretary of the Board. A few days more were required to complete the painting and furnishing of the structure, and the proper embellishment of its surrounding grounds. This time was so well employed, that when, two weeks later, the Board and Committees convened under its protecting roof, the edifice presented a marvelous illustration of the progressive spirit and wondrous capabilities of the age. The result was alike creditable to the taste and skill of the architect, the enterprise and energy of the contractors, and the patriotism and liberality of the people of our State.

Officers and Attendants at the Building.

On the 24th May, 1876, the Board and associate Committees took possession of the Building, prescribing the regulations and appointing the force necessary for its proper management and control. The general superintendence was conferred upon the Secretary, with the following named assistants, nominated by the Legislative Committees and afterwards confirmed in joint meeting, namely: Assistant Superintendent, Lewis G. Bull, Jr., Philadelphia; Janitor, Charles T. Durham, Montgomery County; Janitrix, Mrs. Mary Smith, Philadelphia; Messenger, William McDevitt, Philadelphia. All the appointees, except Mrs. Smith, imme-

diately entered upon their duties. She failing to report, Miss Tillie Weaver, of Philadelphia, appeared and discharged the duties of Janitrix, and was subsequently duly recognized as the rightful occupant of the position. Jerome C. Frisby was afterwards appointed an assistant to the Janitor; and William S. Barclay, of Beaver County, having been appointed Clerk and Messenger to the Advisory Committee, was specially detailed to and placed on duty with the Secretary.

Settlement with the Contractors.

Some essential changes and modifications in the original plan of the Building having been adopted, the contractors, at this meeting, presented a bill for extra work and materials, amounting to six hundred and eighty-two dollars and a half (\$682.50). The correctness of this bill had been certified by Mr. H. J. Schwarzmann, the architect; but objection being taken to the amount as excessive, a Committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Huhn, Jones and McCrea, was appointed to examine and report upon the subject, pending which the contractors were to be paid twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000) on account of the sum named in the contract.

The report of this Committee was made by Messrs. Huhn and McCrea, and being adverse to the allowance of more than two hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$225.00), as in full payment of the claim for extra work, the contractors insisted upon their rights under the fifth specification annexed to the contract, which provides, that, "should any dispute arise respecting the true value of the extra work, or of the works omitted, the same shall be valued by two competent persons—one employed by the owner and the other by the contractor—and these two shall have power to name an umpire, whose decision shall be binding on all parties."

Accordingly, on the 29th of June,—the contractors having named Mr. Charles Palmer as the arbiter on their part,—Mr. R. J. Dobbins was selected by the President to act in behalf of the Board. Mr. Dobbins declined, however, and Mr. Thomas H. Doan was, on the 5th of August, appointed in his stead. On the 10th of the same month, the referees,

having made their examination, reported, in writing, "the work as well done, and the charges for the same correct."

There could be no question as to the ability or integrity of the gentlemen selected to perform this duty, and therefore when, at a joint meeting of the Board and Committees, held on the 30th of August, attention was called to their report, a motion was at once made and unanimously carried, that the bills of the contractors be paid as originally presented.

Description of the Pennsylvania Building.

The Pennsylvania Building is situated north of the Avenue of the Republic, and fronts on the western or upper end of the largest of the chain of lakes in the Centennial Grounds. The entire superstructure is built of wood, in strictly Gothic architectural forms. The extreme dimensions are 68 feet 6 inches, east and west, and 104 feet 6 inches, north and south. The ground plan gives a large hall in the centre, 30 feet by 54 feet. This hall, the floor-area of which, exclusive of the vestibule, is 180 square yards, is open to the roof, (which is supported by Gothic arch trusses with elaborately turned wood-work), and presents a chapel-like appearance. In the south wing, immediately to the left of the main entrance, is the Board of Managers' Room, and adjoining it, on the west side, is the room set apart for the Governor. These rooms are respectively 20 feet by 26 feet, and each communicates with the other and with the main hall. In the north wing, immediately to the right of the main entrance, is the Gentlemen's Parlor, 20 feet by 20 feet, and adjoining it on the west, and of equal dimensions, is the Ladies' Parlor. These parlors communicate with the main hall, but not directly with each other, and each is provided with toilet-rooms, containing wash-basins, water-closets, etc. In the front, and facing the lake, are three small rooms, the centre one being the vestibule. On the east and west sides are located porches, 6 feet wide, making returns towards both ends, of the same width. From the room north of the vestibule, a stairway leads to a gallery, which is open to the main hall and also to the outside of the building. The structure is gabled on all

four sides, that on the east having a central and two side towers. The roof, which is of slate, is ornamented on the sides with dormer windows, which are in turn ornamented with rods and balls and other devices. The construction is entirely of white pine. The coloring of the exterior is a pale drab, with broad stripes of brown, edged with chocolate picked out in carmine; that of the interior is a light yellowish brown, with lines of Prussian blue, the ceilings being relieved by flower-work in chocolate color.

Furniture and Conveniences.

The floor of the main hall is covered with Chinese matting, which, during the intense heat of summer, was pleasingly suggestive of coolness, and well harmonized with the cane-seated settees and chairs, bordering upon the walls, or placed beside the ample supply of writing-tables intended for public convenience. A register for visitors, a clock, a thermometer, a place for bulletins, numerous railroad time-tables, a letter-delivery, etc., were features in this hall; and amongst its other objects of entertainment and interest, were several fine photographic views from the Gutekunst Gallery, and an elegant upright piano from the Schomacker Piano Manufacturing Company, which were generously loaned by these establishments during the period of the Exposition. The floor of the vestibule is covered with cocoa matting; the small room to the south of it was fitted for the deposit and care of coats, valises and other parcels, for which checks were given to the owners. The four principal rooms are carpeted with English Brussels, the pattern in each being different from that in the others. The suite of furniture in the Governor's Room is of walnut and blue velvet plush. The Manager's Room, in which the Secretary had his office, and where all the business of the Board was transacted, is furnished in walnut and Magenta rep, and the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Parlors in walnut and green and maroon reps, respectively. In addition to writing-tables, the Gentlemen's parlor contained files of the newspapers received at the Building. The Ladies' Parlor, (which was specially in charge

of the Janitrix), possessed similar advantages, and had, amongst other attractions, a superior cabinet organ, kindly placed there for the occasion by the Burdett Organ Company, of Erie, Pennsylvania. The entire building is lighted with gas, reflecting chandeliers being employed in the hall and principal rooms, and ordinary burners elsewhere as required. There are no flues in the building, but, after the advent of cool weather early in October, visitors were made comfortable by means of a large stove placed in the main hall, the pipe being securely passed through the crest of the arched roof.

The Location Misunderstood.

For a considerable time the location of the Pennsylvania Building was very generally misunderstood by the public. The site originally intended is on the corner of Belmont and State Avenues, immediately east of the Ohio State Building. But, in view of the great work done by Pennsylvania for the Exposition, it was determined by the Centennial authorities that her State Building should have a more eligible and pleasant situation. The fact that most of the published maps reported the original location, only served to increase the general misapprehension. After the opening of the building, however, a circular was addressed to the newspaper press of the State, calling attention to the comforts and conveniences which it was intended to afford, and describing its locality. Very general publicity was given to this circular; and the State flag, or a burgee bearing the name of "PENNSYLVANIA," being regularly displayed from the principal tower, whilst a large keystone, similarly inscribed, was conspicuously shown over the main entrance, all doubt and difficulty in ascertaining the true location of the Building was gradually removed.

Register for Visitors.

The registration of visitors at the Pennsylvania Building commenced on the 24th May, and ceased at the close of the Exhibition, November 10th. The aggregates of the several months were as follow :

May 24th to May 31st,	-	-	568
June, -	-	-	4,606
July, -	-	-	5,641
August, -	-	-	7,678
September, -	-	-	16,048
October, -	-	-	18,036
November 1st to November 10th,		7,872	
<hr/>			
Whole number registered,		60,449	

It is to be observed that the item for November embraces the names of the Pennsylvania Board of Centennial Managers and associated Committees, the United States Centennial Board of Finance, and members of the Pennsylvania Legislature of 1876, who registered at various times during the Exposition on space specially provided in the register.

Dividing the whole number registered by 147, the number of secular days from May 24th to the close of the Exhibition, the average daily registration appears to be a fraction over 411. Of the whole number registered, the Assistant Superintendent, who supervised the registry, estimates that about 10 per cent. (6,045) are non-residents of Pennsylvania; 20 per cent. (12,090) are Philadelphians; and the remaining 70 per cent. (42,314) are Pennsylvanians residing outside of Philadelphia. The largest number registering in any one day was on the 28th of September—Pennsylvania Day—when 3,067 names were enrolled. The next largest number (1,567) was on the 9th of November, the day next preceding that on which the Exhibition closed. The third in importance was October 19th, when Maryland, Delaware, and the Virginias held their jubilee, and, amongst other attractions, recalled the days of chivalry by a grand tournament in Fairmount Park. On that occasion 1,125 names were recorded. On the morning of November 10th, the day on which the Exposition terminated, the registration promised to be large, but the weather proved rainy and disagreeable, and most of the visitors were so occupied with the closing ceremonies, and so intent upon taking a "last, lingering look" at the many curious and beautiful sights

which were so soon to be lost to them forever, that they evinced a marked indifference about the matter of registration; hence, the number enrolled on the closing day only reached 1001.

The register, it may be remarked, could not at all times be regarded a reliable criterion to govern estimates as to the number of visitors either on the grounds or at the Pennsylvania Building. On some occasions, when the aggregates of admissions were amongst the highest, and the number of visitors at the building correspondingly large, the registrations were comparatively few; and *vice versa*. As a general rule, the registration bore but a small proportion to the actual number of visitors. Thus, on Pennsylvania Day, 3,067 names were registered, yet it is estimated that on that occasion not less than 40,000 persons passed through the Building, whilst a much larger number eagerly sought admittance, but could not obtain it. Indeed, from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M., whilst the Governor's reception was in progress, every room in the edifice was so densely thronged with human beings that registration became an impossibility, and had to be entirely abandoned until the ceremony was over; after which, probably fifty names were added to the list. The registrations of other notable days might be introduced and commented upon in this connection, but it is not deemed essential. After careful observation and comparison, it has been estimated by the Secretary and his assistants, (and the Board concur in the opinion), that the ratio of registrations would be to the total of visitors as 1 is to 6, which would give the enormous number of 362,694 persons who visited the Pennsylvania Building from the time it was thrown open to the public until the close of the Exhibition.

It will be observed that the number registered in September is largely in excess of that of any preceding month. This is to be ascribed partly to the increased number of visitors, and partly to the fact that, on Pennsylvania Day, a new system of registration was inaugurated. Prior to that time, the names were required to be written in a single volume, and the progress of the work was greatly hindered

and retarded by parties conning over its pages in quest of names of distinguished personages, or of relatives or personal friends. On and after Pennsylvania Day separate blanks were employed so that, when necessary, several parties were enabled to register simultaneously. The detached leaves were carefully preserved, and afterwards bound together. This plan proved much more successful and acceptable than the other. The object of the register was not so much that it might be used as matter for present reference; it was rather, that, being kept in a decent and orderly manner, it might be deposited in the archives of the State, and be transmitted to posterity as an interesting and valuable *souvenir* of the Centennial. The officials charged with its supervision were instructed, therefore, to see that, as far as possible, registrations were made in good faith, and that any and all attempts to record notorious or fictitious names, or to indite upon its pages offensive or questionable remarks, should be promptly repressed. The practice of defacing such records, or of impairing in any wise their verity, cannot be too strongly reprehended. Permitted in a single instance, it will not long lack imitations. The vulgar resort to it without scruple; others, not inherently vicious, indulge in it through mere indiscretion. It is commendable that such graceless attempts were rare at the Pennsylvania Building, and that, through the timely vigilance of the officers in charge, they were almost invariably frustrated. The register may, therefore, be regarded as having subserved the purpose for which it was designed, that of a reliable and truthful record, and the many thousands, whose names appear therein, are to be congratulated that few have marred its pages with anything which they, or their friends, might in after years have occasion to regret.

The Thermometer.

The summer of 1876 will be remembered as exceptionally and almost continuously hot—the hottest, indeed, known in this country for many years. From the 21st June to the 30th September, thermometrical observations were carefully made and noted at the Pennsylvania Building every day,

(except Sundays), at 9 A. M., 12 M. and 3 P. M. The following table, showing the various degrees marked by the mercury, with the average daily temperature during the period indicated, may prove valuable as a record, and interesting for purposes of comparison:

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

1876.		9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	Av'GE.
Wednesday,	June 21	73	75	77	75
Thursday,	" 22	69	76	77	74
Friday,	" 23	72	80	82	78
Saturday,	" 24	80	85	87	84
Monday,	" 26	82	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{3}$
Tuesday,	" 27	85	90	93	89 $\frac{1}{3}$
Wednesday,	" 28	82	87	91	86 $\frac{2}{3}$
Thursday,	" 29	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	83
Friday,	" 30	79	83	87	83
Saturday,	July 1	78	83	88	83
Monday,	" 3	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{2}{3}$
Tuesday,	" 4	84	89	91	88
Wednesday,	" 5	83	88	92	87 $\frac{2}{3}$
Thursday,	" 6	78	88	86	84
Friday,	" 7	80	86	88	84 $\frac{2}{3}$
Saturday,	" 8	84	91	96	90 $\frac{1}{3}$
Monday,	" 10	84	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	87 $\frac{5}{6}$
Tuesday,	" 11	85	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{3}$
Wednesday,	" 12	83	86	93	87 $\frac{1}{3}$
Thursday,	" 13	86	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{2}{3}$
Friday,	" 14	78	85	87	83 $\frac{1}{3}$
Saturday,	" 15	82	87	91	86 $\frac{2}{3}$
Monday,	" 17	80	86	89	85
Tuesday,	" 18	81	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{3}$
Wednesday,	" 19	83	90	94	89
Thursday,	" 20	86	93	95	91 $\frac{1}{3}$
Friday,	" 21	79	82	84	81 $\frac{2}{3}$
Saturday,	" 22	76	81	85	80 $\frac{2}{3}$
Monday,	" 24	70	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday,	" 25	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	74	72 $\frac{1}{6}$
Wednesday,	" 26	69	73	75	72 $\frac{1}{3}$
Thursday,	" 27	72	77	82	77
Friday,	" 28	76	82	84	80 $\frac{2}{3}$
Saturday,	" 29	78	81	84	81
Monday,	" 31	66	69	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{3}$
Tuesday,	Aug. 1	70	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	73 $\frac{5}{6}$
Wednesday,	" 2	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	72
Thursday,	" 3	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	70 $\frac{2}{3}$
Friday,	" 4	70	77	78	75
Saturday,	" 5	70	79	81	76 $\frac{2}{3}$

1876.		9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	AV'GE.
Monday,	Aug. 7	82	87	91	86 $\frac{2}{3}$
Tuesday,	" 8	81	85	88	84 $\frac{2}{3}$
Wednesday,	" 9	80	84	87	83 $\frac{2}{3}$
Thursday,	" 10	79	83	87	83
Friday,	" 11	78	83	85	82
Saturday,	" 12	75	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	80
Monday,	" 14	77	81	81	77 $\frac{1}{3}$
Tuesday,	" 15	80	84	88	84
Wednesday,	" 16	79	83	87	83
Thursday,	" 17	77	80	89	82
Friday,	" 18	75	79	80	78
Saturday,	" 19	73	77	79	76
Monday,	" 21	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	68
Tuesday,	" 22	65	73	79	72 $\frac{1}{3}$
Wednesday,	" 23	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	77	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{3}$
Thursday,	" 24	72	80	84	78 $\frac{2}{3}$
Friday,	" 25	78	83	87	82 $\frac{2}{3}$
Saturday,	" 26	70	76	79	75
Monday,	" 28	70	78	79	75 $\frac{2}{3}$
Tuesday,	" 29	72	77	82	77
Wednesday,	" 30	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	81 $\frac{2}{3}$
Thursday,	" 31	74	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{2}{3}$
Friday,	Sept. 1	79	87	89	85
Saturday,	" 2	70	74	76	73 $\frac{1}{3}$
Monday,	" 4	67	75	79	73 $\frac{2}{3}$
Tuesday,	" 5	65	68	71	68
Wednesday,	" 6	65	69	70	68
Thursday,	" 7	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	64
Friday,	" 8	67	74	81	74
Saturday,	" 9	68	75	77	73 $\frac{1}{3}$
Monday,	" 11	59	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{2}{3}$
Tuesday,	" 12	64	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{3}$
Wednesday,	" 13	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	74	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday,	" 14	70	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Friday,	" 15	66	71	74	70 $\frac{1}{3}$
Saturday,	" 16	62	65	67	64 $\frac{2}{3}$
Monday,	" 18	69	73	72	71 $\frac{1}{3}$
Tuesday,	" 19	65	72	75	70 $\frac{2}{3}$
Wednesday,	" 20	68	73	74	71 $\frac{2}{3}$
Thursday,	" 21	63	69	70	67 $\frac{1}{3}$
Friday,	" 22	60	64	64	62 $\frac{2}{3}$
Saturday,	" 23	62	65	66	64 $\frac{1}{3}$
Monday,	" 25	62	69	71	67 $\frac{1}{3}$
Tuesday,	" 26	63	65	69	65 $\frac{2}{3}$
Wednesday,	" 27	55	61	66	60 $\frac{2}{3}$
Thursday,	" 28	56	59	68	61
Friday,	" 29	62	70	71	74 $\frac{1}{3}$
Saturday,	" 30	59	61	60	60

The average temperature for the period during which the foregoing observations were made, namely, from June 21st to September 30th, (both inclusive), is $77\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$. Thursday, July 20th, is shown to have had the highest average, ($91\frac{1}{3}^{\circ}$), and Saturday, July 8th, the next highest, ($90\frac{1}{3}^{\circ}$), though the mercury at one time rose higher on the 8th than on the 20th. On the last named day, at 3 P. M., it registered 95° , whereas on the 8th, at the same hour, it registered 96° , and although not so indicated by the above table, it was observed at 4 P. M. to have reached 97° . In fact, with the solitary exception of Sunday, July 9th, when the thermometer registered 103° in Philadelphia, Saturday, July 8th, was the hottest day of the season, the maximum being 99° in the shade at the Cooper Institute, New York, and still higher at Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

It was a subject of common remark, during the heated term, that the temperature was lower at the Pennsylvania Building than elsewhere on the Centennial Grounds, or in the city. The figures would appear to corroborate this opinion, and, if a difference really existed, it must be ascribed to the admirable location of the structure, its slate roof, high ceilings and superior ventilation, and to the fact that the atmosphere in the immediate vicinity was in some degree subject to the cooling influence of the neighboring lakes and fountains. The instrument used was Fahrenheit's, of approved make, and was so placed in the main hall as not to be unduly controlled by air-currents or other extraneous causes.

Newspapers and Periodicals.

The following is a list of the newspapers and periodicals, gratuitously forwarded to the Pennsylvania Building, and regularly kept on file during the Exhibition :

PUBLICATIONS.	PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.	WHERE PUBLISHED.
The Press, (Daily),	John W. Forney,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Commercial Times,	Wallington & Co.,	" "
Centennial Journal,	H. W. Crotzer,	" "
Frankford Gazette,	Wm. F. Knott,	" "
Public Spirit,	Dr. W. T. Robinson,	Hatboro, "

PUBLICATIONS.	PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.	WHERE PUBLISHED.
Delaware Co. Democrat, W. Cooper Talley,		Chester, Pa.
Evening News, W. A. Todd,		" "
Bethlehem Times, D. J. Godshalk & Co.,		Bethlehem, "
Globe, A. L. Guss,		Huntingdon, "
Herald, McGinley & Wiley,		Elizabeth, "
Times, John M. Bowman,		Mt. Union, "
News, D. K. & J. C. Wagner,		Shippensburg, "
American Standard, W. H. Miller,		Uniontown, "
Illustrated Newspaper, Frank Leslie,		New York, N. Y.
Chimney Corner, "		" "
Illustrirte Zeitung, "		" "
Days' Doings, "		" "
Lady's Journal, "		" "
Boys & Girls' Weekly, "		" "
Popular Monthly, "		" "
Lady's Magazine, "		" "
Boys of America, "		" "
Pleasant Hours, "		" "
Budget of Fun, "		" "
Jolly Joker, "		" "
Daily Graphic, The Graphic Company,		" "
Trade Journal, Francis S. Bryant,		" "
Commercial Gazette, Ricker & Thomas,		St. Louis, Mo.
Journal, O. G. Wall,		Lanesboro, Minn.
Palladium, M. T. Hatch,		North Troy, Vt.

The Management did not subscribe for any newspapers or periodicals, the number published being quite too large to patronize all, and it being deemed unwise to make distinctions. To the gentlemen named in the foregoing list, the thanks of the Board are, therefore, eminently due, and are hereby tendered, with the assurance that, through their patriotic liberality, they contributed in no small degree to the edification and entertainment not only of visitors, but of all connected with the Pennsylvania Building.

Advantages of the Building.

The situation of the Pennsylvania Building gave it many advantages during the Exposition. The Pennsylvania Railroad Centennial Depot and the City Passenger Railway

Concourse were not far distant, and the narrow-gauge Railway, which carried passengers all around the grounds, had one of its stations but a few steps from the main entrance of the Building. Almost the entire distance from the Eastern end of the Main Building to the Pennsylvania Building could be traveled under roof. These were manifest advantages during hot or inclement weather.

The surrounding grounds were beautifully laid out in grass-plots, with gravel-walks and shrubbery, and were still further adorned with beds of rich flowers. During the summer and early autumn, the views from all sides of the Building were exceedingly fine. From the porches on the west might be seen the Turkish Bazaar, the English cottages, the various State Buildings, the Catholic Fountain, with countless other objects of beauty and interest, and, beyond all these, the picturesque George's Hill and its proudly towering observatory. From the balconies on the east the prospect was still more attractive, embracing all the principal Exposition Buildings and other unique and pretty structures, with imposing statuary, lovely green slopes, and beautiful flowers and shrubbery. These, with the charming lake and its superb fountain in the foreground, the whole relieved by the tall trees of the Lansdowne valley, formed a picture upon which the eye could rest with a pleasure and satisfaction which cannot be described.

These, however, were not the only advantages and attractions possessed by the State Building. Pennsylvanians could there meet and converse with their friends; write and receive letters; have their lunch-baskets and parcels checked and cared for; observe the time of day and the registrations of the thermometer; consult the various railroad time-tables; read the newspapers and special bulletins relative to the Exposition and other matters of interest; obtain information respecting the numerous bureaus and departments, or the location of any of the buildings or exhibits; and in case of necessity have the attendance and advice of special messengers in prosecuting their researches.

A bountiful supply of ice-water was at all times provided.

This was a most grateful feature in hot weather. During this period the Building was indeed a favorite resort. Men, women and children alike availed themselves of the protection and cooling influence of its well ventilated halls and shady porticoes. They brought with them their luncheon, and sat down and enjoyed it as peacefully, and apparently with as much relish as though they had been assembled around their own hearth-stones. Others, weary and travel-worn, with visions which seemed surfeited with the marvelous things they had seen, came and reposed on the chairs and settees, that they might restore their wasted energies, and again go out in quest of wondrous sights. Others, again, perhaps suffering from indiscretion in diet, or who had in some way overtired their powers, were brought in, jaded, unstrung, fainting, from the sweltering rays of the sun, to be laid upon the ample lounges, and receive the benefit of such other kindly offices as the attendants were able to bestow.

During the prevalence of sun-stroke and other diseases super-induced by the intense heat, instances of sudden and violent illness were not infrequent at the Building. In such cases, spirituous liquors being interdicted at the establishment, such other applications and restoratives were kept and administered, as, with rest and the natural recuperative forces, usually brought relief,—if not thorough and permanent, at least such temporary relief as enabled the sufferers to be removed in ambulances or rolling-chairs to the Medical Department for treatment.

But, if the State Building had been a favorite resort during the heated term, it was equally so after the biting frosts and chill winds and rains of autumn had set in. None of the principal Exposition Buildings could be furnished with artificial warmth, and indeed that great desideratum in cold weather was a rarity in most of the other structures upon the grounds. The large stove in the main hall of the Pennsylvania Building not only answered its purpose there, but diffused a glow through the other apartments, which made them comforting and cheering to the thousands of shivering guests who sought shelter from the bleak winds and un-

welcome rains which characterized the later days of the Exhibition.

Donation of the Building Recommended.

The conveniences which it extended rendered the State Building a necessity to our people, and they will ever cherish for it pleasant and grateful recollections. They regard it as one of the most valued mementoes of the Centennial, and if to them were submitted the question of its demolition or preservation, we doubt not, they would almost unanimously declare for its permanent retention. Visited and viewed in after years, as it now stands, with its furniture and appointments maintained intact, what memories would be recalled, and what thoughts inspired!

The Act which made the appropriation provides that, "at the expiration of said Centennial Exhibition, the State Board of Managers are hereby instructed to sell said Building and furniture, and return the proceeds to the State Treasurer." The sales which have already taken place on the grounds warrant the belief that the property would bring but a mere fraction of its cost; and surely the sum to be so realized would be of small moment to the people of the Commonwealth, in comparison with the pleasure and satisfaction they would derive if the structure and its contents were retained. The Managers have repeatedly been asked and advised by prominent citizens, some in public and others in private life, to defer any action looking to a sale of the property until the Legislature shall have had an opportunity to reconsider the question of its final disposition. Regarding the present instruction to sell as being directory rather than obligatory, the Board have, under all the circumstances, yielded to what they conceive to be the real will and interest of the people of the Commonwealth, and will await the pleasure of the Legislature as to future action in the premises. The Building and furniture are adequately insured in reliable companies, and the policies will not expire until the 8th of February next. Would it not, meantime, be a graceful and appropriate act to donate the entire

establishment to the City of Philadelphia, or to inaugurate some such measure as would secure its permanency on its present site in Fairmount Park? A gift of it for that purpose, under proper conditions, would appear to be the true method, and we doubt not would prove highly acceptable. England has already donated her St. George's House; the German Empire its Pavilion; the Japanese merchants their Bazaar; the lady proprietors their New England Kitchen; and Ohio her State Building. All these will remain as memorials of the Centennial year. May not Pennsylvania add her State Building to these generous contributions to the many rare and interesting objects now in Fairmount Park? The subject is respectfully but earnestly commended to the early and favorable consideration of the Legislature. Even if a sale should be finally ordered, it is believed the interests of the State will not be prejudiced by the postponement which has already been made.

Early Indifference towards the Exposition.

In their earlier endeavors to induce the making of exhibits, the Managers encountered considerable apathy and lukewarmness among certain classes of people. Many seemed unappreciative of the real value and importance of the great object; they could not realize the propriety of incurring expense, and of devoting months of valuable time to a work that would, in all probability, yield no immediate remuneration. Those who had new inventions to introduce, or who hoped at once to profit through concessions or privileges to dispose of their wares and products, were easily enough persuaded to take part. But there were some manufacturers and producers,—and they were men possessed of pecuniary means, too,—who considered their trade and reputation so well established as to dispense with the necessity of resorting to the agency of the Exposition as a medium of advertisement. Others, again, hesitated to exhibit their goods, lest they should be put to the mortification of seeing them eclipsed by superior displays. Others, still, having processes which they regarded as specialties of their own, were in-

disposed to make them public, in the belief that advantage might be taken of them to their own detriment. They considered that, if the Exhibition had its lessons and resulting benefits, they could derive more profit therefrom as non-participants than by becoming active contributors to the general fund. Thus it will be seen that the feeling which had to be met and overcome was not simply one of indifference, but was in a certain degree selfish. Yet, through steady, persistent, truthful representation and argument, it *was* overcome; and at a comparatively early period all classes were thoroughly awake to the importance of seconding, in every proper way, the intelligent and patriotic purposes of those who originated the Exposition, and who were laboring for its success with such untiring and self-sacrificing zeal. Our people did not fail to discern, that, although the enterprise had been inaugurated ostensibly under National auspices, it had not received that measure of National support to which it was so justly entitled, and they resolved not to be derelict in sustaining Pennsylvania and her metropolis, when, amid the jealousies and discouragements which manifested themselves in rival localities, they had practically taken the entire burden upon themselves. But it was not only a question of State or City pride, or of prospective gain to our people. Leading citizens at once took the broader and more comprehensive ground, that, in conserving and advancing the interests of Pennsylvania, they would also promote the interests of the people of other States, and of the civilized world; and that, whilst receiving instruction themselves, they would likewise become instructors of mankind at large. These and similar views being generally disseminated and adopted, the success of the Exposition was assured beyond peradventure.

Allotment and Preservation of Space.

All the space in the Exhibition Buildings had been allotted a considerable time before the State appropriation became available. The Board had not ceased to urge individual exhibits, whilst entertaining the hope of being able to make a collective display. But when the delay in furnishing the

necessary means at last compelled the abandonment of this hope, and it became apparent that the State could only be represented through individual exhibits, it was a matter of great concern that none of these should fail. Under the regulations, articles intended for exhibition were not to be admitted after April 19th, and space not then occupied was to be forfeited one week later. Lest this provision might be overlooked by Pennsylvanians, and their space allotted to others, the Board, early in April, issued a circular to the various journals throughout the State, requesting them to call attention to the short time intervening, and to urge upon exhibitors the necessity of having their goods sent in, or at least on the way, before the period named had elapsed, and to inform them, also, that, if they would notify the Board of the time of shipping their exhibits, assistance would be furnished in their reception and installation. This circular was extensively published, and it brought to the Board a number of applications for additional time. On referring and recommending these to the proper Bureau, the requests being fair and reasonable, they were granted, and space which might otherwise have been lost to Pennsylvanians was thereby preserved.

Assistance rendered to Exhibition.

Every facility which the Board could command was extended to exhibitors in bringing forward and caring for their articles, and in having them duly installed. It is matter of serious regret, however, that the State could not have had an active, reliable person, specially employed on the grounds, to look after the wants and interests of her exhibitors even as early as the period of the organization of the Board. Experience has shown the importance and effectiveness of such an agency. Take, for example, our sister State of Connecticut. She made an early appropriation—her's was the first State Centennial Building completed—and her able and energetic agent was on the grounds quite a year before opening day. When it is remembered that the Commission issued its regulations respecting exhibits

and applications for space as early as July 4, 1874, the wisdom of this timely action on the part of Connecticut is obvious. Her representative had thus an opportunity to procure and keep a perfect list of all her exhibitors; to bring himself into close communication with them; and to advise and advocate their interests at the very time when such aid and attention were most needed. Connecticut was thus enabled, greatly to her credit, and to the convenience not only of her own people, but to visitors generally, to publish at an early period of the Exposition, a complete catalogue of her exhibitors and exhibits.

Catalogue of Pennsylvania Exhibits.

Sensible of the advantages to be derived from a similar catalogue for Pennsylvania, the Secretary, as soon as the appropriation had been made, was instructed to have one prepared. But it was found, on application to the Bureau of Installation, that the work would be for a time impracticable. The entries of applications for space were indiscriminate as to residence, being grouped, not with reference to the States whence the applications came, but under the classifications to which their exhibits belonged. Although the Bureau expressed a willingness to extend every possible facility, yet it was felt, that, to undertake to search through the ponderous folios, and separate the Pennsylvania names and exhibits from the others, at a time when the books were most needed by the officials themselves, would be attended with unceasing interruption and embarrassment, and prove altogether an unwarrantable encroachment. Besides, in view of the near approach of the opening day, it was believed that the time which the attempt would have consumed could be better employed by the Secretary in other and more pressing duties. Under the circumstances, the project of a special list for Pennsylvania was postponed until the official catalogue of the entire Exposition, then in course of preparation, should make its appearance.

On the 20th June, the Board addressed a printed circular to the Pennsylvania exhibitors named in the official catalogue,

requesting them to state, in reply, whether they had been correctly reported therein, and if not, to give such specified information as would conduce to a full and accurate list for preservation in the archives of the State. This circular was distributed by handing copies to the exhibitors when they could be found, or by leaving it at their places of exhibit or addressing it to them through the mails. Many exhibitors returned satisfactory replies, but a large number failed to make any response whatever. After the official catalogue had been revised, the Board, therefore, on the 12th October, caused another circular to be distributed, calling attention to the first, and to the revision, and again requested exhibitors to state whether they had been correctly reported. The importance to the public and to posterity of procuring and preserving a faithful record of the part Pennsylvanians had taken in the great Exposition was strongly urged, and exhibitors were reminded, that, if inaccuracies resulted through their own default, they would themselves have no cause to complain. This resulted in numberless personal interviews with exhibitors, and elicited so many written replies, pamphlets, and other printed matter, that, in the midst of the current business incident to the close of the Exhibition, and since, it has been impossible to do more than file the papers away until opportunity be afforded for their thorough examination. Attention will now be devoted to this subject, and as soon as it can be completed, a record of Pennsylvania exhibitors and exhibits will be presented which, in the opinion of the Board, will be of great and permanent value. No one who has not had experience in the preparation of similar compilations, can have a just conception of the labor and care involved in the task.

Pennsylvania Day.—Preliminary Action.

At a special joint meeting of the Board and associate Committees, held at the State Building, on the 30th August, 1876, after the transaction of the ordinary business, the chair stated, that, inasmuch as the Centennial Commission had

suggested that the history, resources and capabilities of the several States might be fitly set forth through meetings and addresses on the Exposition Grounds, and that, as New Jersey had already taken the initiative in such demonstration and other States were following the example, it seemed eminently proper that the joint meeting should fix a day for a special assemblage of the people of Pennsylvania, and name a Pennsylvanian thoroughly conversant with her interests to deliver an appropriate address upon the occasion.

Governor Hartranft, who was present as one of the Advisory Committee, said that he had already responded to the request of the Centennial Commission, by setting apart Thursday, the 28th day of September,—the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Signing of the First Constitution of Pennsylvania,—as a proper time for such an assemblage, and that he had selected, as the orator of the day, the Honorable Benjamin Harris Brewster, of Philadelphia.

Committee of Arrangements.

This action of the Executive was at once concurred in, and, on motion of Mr. Rawle, the chair was empowered to appoint five members of the joint meeting, who, in conjunction with the Governor and the President of the Board, should form a Committee to make the necessary arrangements. This Committee was constituted as follows, viz.: Messrs. Rawle (*Chairman*), Morrell, Mitchell, Nagle, Graham, Hartranft and McMichael. In the selection of the five gentlemen appointed by the chair, due regard was had to their proper geographical distribution throughout the State.

Action of the Committee.

The Committee immediately conferred with the Centennial Commission and Board of Finance, and received from them the assurance of their hearty co-operation. It was promised that every feature and appointment of the Exposition should be made as complete and attractive as possible for the occasion. Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, and the ladies associated

with her on the Women's Executive Committee, were also consulted, and cheerfully and effectively gave the movement their encouragement and support. Interviews were then had with the leading Railroad officials whose lines enter Philadelphia, and not only were favorable rates of transportation secured, but ample time was given parties from a distance to make the trip, and to view the innumerable objects of interest in the Centennial City, as well as the indescribable wonders within the Exposition enclosure. These preliminaries arranged, a circular was addressed, on the 1st September, to the various editors throughout the State, requesting their aid and influence. They at once enlisted in the cause, and not only gave the circular general publicity, but invited special attention to it through favorable editorials.

The Governor's Proclamation.

On the 12th September, the Chief Magistrate issued a proclamation, wherein, after making suitable reference to the eventful period which was to be celebrated, he requested that Pennsylvania Day might be observed as a State holiday, and that the municipal and county authorities should take action for its public observance, by inviting the people to assemble at Philadelphia to take part in the ceremonies. A cordial invitation was extended by the Governor to all citizens of Pennsylvania, and their descendants residing in other sections of the United States, and to the citizens of other States then visiting or residing in the State, to be present and assist in making the day a memorable one in the annals of the Commonwealth.

Mayor Stokley's Proclamation.

This judicious action of the Executive was appropriately supplemented, on the 15th September, by a proclamation issued by his Honor, William S. Stokley, Mayor of Philadelphia, requesting the closing of all places of business and schools in the city, in order that every opportunity might be afforded the citizens to be present and take part in the cere-

monies of Pennsylvania Day. Similar action was also taken by the Mayors of other municipalities, and by the authorities of counties, boroughs and towns within the Commonwealth.

Special Invitations.

In addition to the general invitation extended by the Chief Magistrate and other authorities to the public, a special invitation was given by the Committee of Arrangements, through a circular, issued September 19th, to the members of the Press, and to the distinguished personages embraced in the following classification :

The ex-Governors of Pennsylvania.

The members and ex-members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives from Pennsylvania.

The Lieutenant-Governor and members and ex-members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

The Heads of Departments, the Governor's Staff, and the various Public Boards, Trusts and Commissions of Pennsylvania.

The Judges and ex-Judges of the Supreme Court and Courts of Common Pleas of Pennsylvania.

The Mayors and ex-Mayors and Corporate authorities of the several Cities of Pennsylvania.

The surviving members of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention of 1838; and the Association (whereof ex-Governor Bigler is President), composed of the members of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention of 1873.

The ladies and gentlemen composing the Centennial organizations of the several Cities and Counties of Pennsylvania.

Special cards of invitation were also sent by the Committee of Arrangements to the United States Centennial Commission, the Centennial Board of Finance, the Women's Executive Committee, the various Governors and State Boards, the Commissioners of Foreign Governments at the Exposition, the Fairmount Park Commission, and other corporate bodies and associations, and to a limited class of citizens whose eminence in public or private life seemed to entitle them to such distinction.

The Day's Programme.

The programme embraced the holding of public receptions by the Governor, the Mayor of Philadelphia, and by the Women's Centennial Executive Committee; the giving of concerts, both vocal and instrumental, by the various musical organizations which had kindly volunteered their services for the occasion; and, under the auspices of the Centennial Board of Finance, balloon ascensions at frequent intervals throughout the day, a brilliant illumination of the gardens, fountains and grounds in the evening, and a display of fireworks, which, it was promised, would exceed in extent, diversity and magnificence, anything of the kind ever before attempted on this side of the Atlantic.

Appeals to the People.

To advertise the occasion thoroughly, the Committee of Arrangements employed every proper agency in its power. In this connection must be acknowledged the valuable assistance given, not only by the newspaper press, but by the Centennial authorities and the various Railroad companies engaged in transporting passengers to and from the Exposition. That legitimate State pride was invoked, and that the efforts and determination of the Committee to make the 28th of September the Great Day of the Centennial were in some degree stimulated and fixed by the rivalry of other States, are facts readily conceded. August 24th had been New Jersey's Day; Connecticut had selected September 7th, and Massachusetts September 14th. As each occasion passed, the attendance of visitors had largely increased. New York had appointed September 21st for her demonstration,—precisely one week in advance of Pennsylvania Day,—and some of the more sanguine citizens of that State did not hesitate to assert in an ostentatious manner both its ability and purpose to eclipse the Keystone in the multitudes to be assembled. Nor did this, under the circumstances, seem an idle boast. The Centennial Exposition was a place calculated to excite as well as to gratify curiosity. The Chief Magistrate of the Nation, the Emperor

of Brazil, the General of the Army, a candidate for President,—any man of distinction, indeed, who was announced upon the grounds, became at once an object of attraction, and was as legitimately subjected to the scrutinous gaze of the sight-seer as though he had been ticketed and numbered, and placed upon the competitive lists as a regular exhibit. It was known that, on New York Day, the distinguished Governor of that State would hold a public reception on the grounds, and it was fairly presumed, that, as one of the aspirants to the highest office in the gift of the people, his presence would not only induce the attendance of large numbers of personal and political friends, but of many others, who, though not his partisans, would yet have a desire to look upon the man. Moreover, on the day preceding New York's demonstration, was to take place one of the grandest pageants ever witnessed in Philadelphia—the Odd Fellows' Parade. This, inclusive of the families and friends of the Order, it was estimated (and with good reason, too, as the sequel disclosed), would bring to the Centennial City at least fifty thousand people, most, if not all, of whom would be present at the New York ceremonies, but none of whom would probably remain until Pennsylvania Day.

In view of these facts, it behooved the Pennsylvania Management to bestir themselves. Their efforts to make the Keystone State outrival her imperial sister were not the offspring of local jealousy, but were generous and undisguised—inspired by the consciousness that, as Pennsylvania had led all the States in other contributions to the Exposition, she ought, now that it was being held on her own soil, to lead them largely in the number of persons who should visit it on any one occasion. Nor were the Management influenced by these considerations alone: they desired to secure such an outpouring of the people on Pennsylvania Day as would be worthy of the historic event to be commemorated, and as would, in numbers, surpass the attendance on any one day at any International Exhibition ever before held in the world. To this end, every proper precaution was taken and every

legitimate energy employed. The grand result of the Committee's labors was in every respect equal to, and in point of the number in attendance even surpassed, the most sanguine expectations.

Description of Pennsylvania Day.

The morning of the 28th of September, 1876, broke brightly, beautifully, auspiciously. Even at early dawn, the streets of the great Centennial City swarmed with human beings. The bands discoursed sweet music, patriotic fervor manifested itself, and the din and uproar of the swelling multitudes admonished the sleeper that he should rouse himself and prepare to join in the ceremonies and festivities of the day. What, if the weather had been rainy and disagreeable, unpropitious or unkind? We may imagine the disappointments and vexations which must have ensued. But even the elements themselves seemed to have conspired with the Management in rendering the occasion all that could fairly have been wished or hoped. Every reasonable anticipation indeed had been more than realized. It was a glorious autumn morn—a day to recall heroic deeds and sufferings in the past, and to inspire brilliant hopes and honest endeavors for the future—and men, women and children, arrayed in their holiday attire, came forth to do honor to it, and to join each other in gratulation and jubilee. When the sun shone forth through the balmy, bracing atmosphere, and gave additional splendor to the gorgeously decorated city, the sea of happy faces congregated on the streets seemed the brighter for his coming. Never was scene more gay and cheery.

Getting to the Centennial Grounds.

The exodus from the city to the Centennial Grounds began early. The various lines of the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroads; the numerous Street Railways; countless omnibuses, cabs, hacks and other conveyances were employed in the transportation of the great

living mass. With the exception of the few conveyances which observed the restrictions imposed by their license, every species of rolling-stock on the various routes was, of course, packed to its utmost extent. From the gilded palace-car and magnificent private turn-out down to the unpretentious chaise and dearborn, every means of transit on wheels was invoked ; and whilst the wondrous stream of humanity was pouring into the enclosure from the City, trains were arriving every few minutes at the Centennial depots, bringing thousands and thousands of people from other points.

Police Arrangements.

The entrance-gates were opened early, and the rush into the grounds immediately began. It was soon apparent that the attendance would far surpass in numbers that of any previous day. To ensure good order, the entire Centennial Police force was on duty, with all the regular detectives and a large number of specials. Ample details were made for the Pennsylvania Building and Judges' Hall, where the ceremonies of the day were to take place.

Scene from the Pennsylvania Building.

Viewed from the balconies of the Pennsylvania Building, the scene on the grounds baffled all attempts at description. The beautiful lake, with its numerous small craft, was spread out like a huge plate of polished silver set with jewels of every hue ; the myriad-jetted fountain flashed and sparkled, and ever and anon its circling mists revealed the gorgeous tints of the bow of promise ; and the towering buildings, profusely and brilliantly decorated, seemed grander and more imposing than ever before. On every hand glared the rich banners, badges, and other insignia of Orders and Associations ; the dashing plumes and gilded equipages of the citizen-soldiery ; and the bright sheen of bayonets and of military bands. These, with the gaily-dressed multitude, —with Turks and Chinamen and other foreign folk in odd and picturesque costume,—all moving to and fro in the glori-

ous sunlight of that lovely morning,—formed a spectacle such as had never before been witnessed, and as we may never look upon again.

Attractions at the Pennsylvania Building.

The Pennsylvania Building was, of course, the main point of attraction. It was appropriately decorated. The porch and porticoes were festooned all round with the National colors, and at the loops were displayed shields bearing the coats-of-arms of the various States. From the towers and ornamental uprights above the porticoes, and from the dormer-windows and crest of the roof, the flags of all nations, with numerous oriflammes and burgees, fluttered gaily. The Governor's Room was similarly festooned, and was, besides, hung with suitable emblems and devices; and at the southern end, as a centre-piece in a sort of canopy, was placed a magnificent silk banner containing the Governor's portrait, above which were the golden letters "WELCOME." The main hall exhibited excellent taste on the part of the decorator, embracing flags, banners, coats-of-arms, etc., handsomely disposed, with a most elaborate display of silk and bunting at the western end, expressly arranged with reference to the Governor's stand during the reception.

The Governor escorted to the Building.

At 9½ A. M., in accordance with the programme, Governor Hartranft left the Globe Hotel, near the Centennial Grounds, and proceeded to the Pennsylvania Building, escorted by the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment of Infantry of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. The Veteran Corps was preceded by the Band of the First Brigade, and a number of prominent gentlemen joined in the procession. On arriving at the State Building,—the Governor having been joined by his military staff,—the distinguished party was received by the President and Director General of the Exposition and the President of the Centennial Board of Finance, who were, by appointment, in waiting, and under whose escort, at 10

A. M., the procession re-formed and moved to Judges' Hall, where the principal ceremonies were to take place.

Ceremonies at Judges' Hall.

Judges' Hall was tastefully decorated inside with the flags of all nations, and the colors of the Keystone State were conspicuously displayed above the principal entrance. The spacious platform at the northern end of the hall was beautifully canopied with the national colors, and was richly adorned with rare flowers. Every available foot of room, including the capacious galleries, was soon occupied. On the platform, with the orator of the day, were Governor Hartranft and staff; ex-Governors Bigler and Pollock; Hon. Simon Cameron, United States Senator from Pennsylvania; ex-United States Senator John Scott; Hon. William Strong, Justice of the United States Supreme Court; Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, President, and Hon. A. T. Goshorn, Director General, of the Centennial Commission; Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, Chairman of the Centennial Executive Committee; Mr. John Welsh, President, and Messrs. Thomas Cochran, John O. James, John Price Wetherill, Clement M. Biddle, Amos R. Little and N. Parker Shortridge, of the Centennial Board of Finance; Hon. M. S. Quay, Secretary of the Commonwealth; Hon. Henry Rawle, State Treasurer and Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements; Messrs. Packer, Mitchell, Shoenberger, McCrea and McMichael, of the Pennsylvania State Board; Messrs. Jones, Huhn, Yerkes, Jamison and Nagle, of the Legislative Committees; Gen. Robert Patterson, Mr. S. E. Hartranft and others.

Mr. McMichael, President of the Board of Managers, called the assemblage to order, and began the proceedings by introducing, as the presiding officer of the day, his Excellency, John F. Hartranft, Governor of Pennsylvania, who was received with loud cheers. After several patriotic airs had been rendered by the First Brigade Band, the following original ode was sung by the Corinthian Quartette of the American Vocal Union :

PENNSYLVANIA DAY.

CENTENNIAL.

SEPTEMBER 28TH, 1876.

THE PRAYER OF HER LOYAL SONS.

Great God! our Father, hear!
Lend now Thy gracious ear;
To Thee we pray:
Give of Thy bounteous grace;
Bless of mankind each race;
Let all Thy goodness trace,
In life's dark way.

Great God! our Father, hear!
Teach us Thy name to fear,
In holy dread:
Make wars and strife to cease;
Oh give perpetual peace;
So earth shall yield increase
Of "daily bread."

Great God! our Father, hear!
Guide all, both far and near,
In our dear land,
In Union strength to find;
One, both in heart and mind;
Oh God! Thy people bind
In love's strong band.

Great God! our Father, hear!
While for our country dear
We wait and pray:
Guard from invading foe;
Keep from intestine woe;
Some good for "token" show;
Thy love display.

Great God! our Father, hear!
 As suppliants we appear
 Before Thy Throne:
 Let not the foot of pride
 Come near us to abide;
 Be Thou our earthly guide,
 And lead us home.

Great God! our Father, hear!
 Make thou our pathway clear
 With heavenly light:
 Bless Thou our beauteous land,
 While we as brothers stand,
 In phalanx firm and grand,
 To guard the right.

Governor Hartranft's Address.

The music of the band and the singing by the quartette were both well received by the audience. At the conclusion of the ode, Governor Hartranft said:

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: One hundred years ago this day the Colony of Pennsylvania, through its representatives in convention assembled, formally transferred its allegiance from the King of Great Britain to the American Congress, and adopted the first Constitution of the State. Among the names of the members of the convention will be found many intimately associated with the prosperity and honor of the Commonwealth in subsequent years, while its deliberations were presided over by that immortal genius whose contributions to science and philosophy have only been limited by the confines of the world—Benjamin Franklin. What mighty changes have been wrought in our habits and condition as a people since that day, when our fathers dissolved all ties with the Mother Country, and we became a part of this great nation, a nation that has shown what are the possibilities of man under a republican form of government founded on reason and humanity, and consecrated to the fullest liberty! We have only to take the proportions of this immense Exhibition to see how widely, broadly, and deeply we have builded. Here in these buildings are the manifold evidences of our material, moral, and mental development, and we can without the appearance of vanity challenge the world to show in all its history when a nation has crowded into a century's growth so much that was beautiful and useful to humanity as has

America in the hundred years of achievement which this Exhibition is to commemorate.

In this century Pennsylvania has enacted a great part, and it is fitting, therefore, that her people should gather here on this hundredth anniversary of the adoption of her first constitution to look upon their handiwork, to witness the proofs of their development and progress, and to pledge anew their fidelity to the great State their fathers founded.

Your share, Pennsylvanians, in this great Centennial enterprise, which is here universally proclaimed to be the grandest Exhibition the world has ever seen, cannot but be flattering to your self-esteem, and in congratulating yourselves upon the part you had therein, I know there will be no thought that will give you more satisfaction and pleasure than the reflection that it was largely due to your energy and vast contributions that the Centennial was given an international character, thereby not only attracting to our shores people from other climes, but uniting more indissolubly the bonds that bind together the sections of our common country. Great praise is due, both to the United States Centennial Commission and the Centennial Board of Finance, for their perseverance under the most unfavorable circumstances, and making success out of failure. I, therefore, take great pleasure in extending them the thanks of 4,000,000 Pennsylvanians for their patriotic work.

General Hawley's Address.

When the applause which followed the Governor's speech had subsided, he introduced the Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, President of the United States Centennial Commission, who said :

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In looking upon the grand scene before us to-day, within this building and without, somewhat for the time being in the attitude of a mere spectator, my mind naturally reverts to the early days when this enterprise was, so to speak, in darkness. But I refer to this not for the purpose of rehearsing those early troubles, but merely to suggest a contrast to the beauty and magnificence of the surroundings of to-day. It is our theory that what is to be done by a free people can best be done by the whole people; and upon that we base our government. We hold that all the men of a nation know more and can do more than any portion of their number. Imagine to yourselves what we might have done by way of an exhibition and a celebration if the whole forty-seven States and Territories had put themselves into this work as grand old Pennsylvania has put herself into it.

Now we are very glad to have done well, for we have tried to do well, but when any man thanks us for what has been done, I feel like saying, let the American people thank Pennsylvania. Had the burden of a great war, a sudden invasion, or any extraordinary calamity fallen upon any one section of the Union, however distant or remote, our fellow-citizens, we know well, would have upborne the honor of the flag. Our people did make a mistake in supposing that this great national undertaking and its responsibilities belonged to any single city or State. It was the work of a nation, and late though the hour, the nation is now awaking to a realization of the fact. The time will come when those who did not foresee in the Centennial its true beauty and real grandeur will thank Pennsylvania, will thank Philadelphia, for having seen it in time and having redeemed the honor of the flag. It is not vanity, it is not a mere hasty feeling of pride, that induces us to say now, after our friends from all the world have said it to us, that this is indeed a great exhibition, that it is obviously the largest, in many respects the best, and, taking it altogether, the most interesting exhibition the world has yet seen.

The occasion is peculiar. I trust that the benefits to result from it, as a means of extending knowledge and friendship among our own people, and in cementing the bonds of friendship among all the nations of the world, will be commensurate with its greatness, and will surpass the hopes of its most early and most ardent supporters. I believe that they will ; I believe that it has been good for the world that this Exhibition has been held ; that it will strengthen the foundations of republican institutions, and that it will teach us to know each other and our government and our true duties under it.

Mr. John Welsh's Address.

Gen. Hawley's remarks were happy throughout, and at their close, Mr. John Welsh, President of the Centennial Board of Finance, was introduced. Mr. Welsh was rapturously received, and spoke as follows :

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN : I am here as a representative of that great army of workers who have directly aided in the wonderful creation by which we are surrounded. Pennsylvania, and especially Philadelphia have done more than others because of the traditions connected with their history, but truly this is the spontaneous offering of our whole people and of the nations doing honor to America in this, the Centennial year of her nationality. Heartily do I offer my share of the thanks due to them all, and particularly to the sister nations which have acted

with such great courtesy towards us. None who know the American heart can be ignorant of the gratitude that swells our bosoms to-day, not only towards those who have assisted us in the preparations for this grand celebration, but also for the multiplied blessings which have been showered on this nation during the first century of its existence.

“The International Exhibition,” this great illustration of the results of American freedom, is the expression of the sentiment which has a home in every heart, and has here had form given to it, so that the ideal has become a reality. The progress of one hundred years is here displayed, and the glory which it reveals is but the fruit of those principles which were given to us as a legacy by our forefathers. Let us, then, be faithful in the practice of those principles, for in that way we shall do most honor to the memory of the men who, by their sacrifices, secured for us the civil and religious liberty we now enjoy.

Mr. Brewster's Oration.

Mr. Welsh was frequently interrupted with applause. At the close of his remarks, the Governor introduced the orator of the day, Honorable Benjamin Harris Brewster, who, after a warm greeting from the audience, delivered the following address :

FELLOW-CITIZENS: On the 24th of August of this year, I received a communication from His Excellency the Governor of this Commonwealth, requesting that I would prepare and deliver, on behalf of the people of Pennsylvania, such an address as in my judgment would most properly represent the history and growth of the Commonwealth for the past one hundred years. His Excellency selected this day, thinking none so appropriate as the Centennial anniversary of the adoption of the first Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania. Since I received that communication, conferring this distinguished duty upon me, I have been seriously ill, and have till within a few days even doubted whether I would have sufficient strength to perform the task that was set before me. But the occasion is a commanding one, and it becomes me to do my best, rather than to flinch away from so noble an obligation. Let this statement explain to you why it is I am obliged to be brief. Indeed, the occasion itself will require brevity. The large assemblage that is gathered here must not be detained by a prolix address from viewing these wonders of art and mechanic skill, which we have gathered in from all parts of the world, as the only fit emblems of those glories of which we have to boast, and of that

elevated civilization of which we are leaders. "The Victories of Peace" were first proclaimed and practiced here in Pennsylvania, when this Colony was founded, establishing peace as its cornerstone and pronouncing industry and frugality as the greatest virtues of a free Commonwealth. I shall not undertake here, even in an abridged way, to recite to you tabular statements of the increase from time to time of our wealth, our resources, our capabilities in agriculture, manufactures, or arts. So great and so steady has been the advancement of the people of this State in the development and acquisition of its material resources that volumes have been written containing fatiguing tables, which are wise to record and useful to be read and remembered, but they are suited better for the eye of the student and thinker than for the ear of the hearer or mouth of the speaker. I shall not fatigue you by even an abbreviated recital of the events that occurred or the condition of the people of this Province prior to the hundred years from this date. About one hundred and ten years ago Benjamin Franklin, who still is the greatest man that this country ever produced, and who is a philosopher and thinker to be ranked with Archimedes, Pythagoras, Socrates, Plato and Aristotle, in his examination before the committee of the House of Commons, declared that the white inhabitants of Pennsylvania at that day numbered but 160,000, and that the white inhabitants of North America from 16 to 60 years of age were but about 300,000. Contrast that with our present condition. The city of Philadelphia, where you now are, contains 817,443 citizens, and it lies and they live in an area of 129 $\frac{1}{8}$ square miles. It has 1000 miles of streets and roads opened, and over 500 miles of these are paved. It is lighted by nearly 10,000 gas lamps. It has 134 miles of sewers, over 600 miles of gas mains, and 546 miles of water pipes; over 212 miles of city railways, and over 1800 passenger cars passing over them daily; 325 steam boilers, more than 400 public schools with suitable buildings, and over 1600 school teachers and 80,000 pupils; 30,000 bath rooms, supplied with hot and cold water, and for the use of that water the citizens pay more than \$1,000,000 annually; 400 places of public worship with accommodations for 300,000 persons; 9000 manufactories having a capital of near \$200,000,000, employing 145,000 hands, the product of whose labor is near \$400,000,000. In 1873 we exported over \$34,000,000, and imported over \$26,000,000. The amount paid for duties is near \$8,500,000. The real estate assessed for taxation is \$518,000,000, and we collect nearly \$9,000,000 for taxes. The very Park in which this grand Exhibition is now made contains 2991 acres, and is one of the largest in the world, and is enjoyed every year by millions of people; and we

have 130,000 neat and comfortable residences and homes. Compare this condition of our great city now with its condition in 1776 and 1777. In October, 1777, General Howe, then being in possession of the City of Philadelphia, had an accurate census taken, and it was ascertained that in the city and liberties there were but 5470 houses, and of these 587 were untenanted, and there were but 21,776 inhabitants, exclusive of the army and strangers, and about the same time the number of churches was but 16. The population of the State itself, from being but 160,000, is now near 4,000,000. From the day that Pennsylvania renounced her allegiance to the crown of Great Britain, and dissolved and overthrew the Proprietary Government, has her march been steady and uninterrupted in the course of political, social, commercial and mechanical prosperity. In population she exceeds the Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark, Scotland, Portugal, Greece, Chili, Morocco, Columbia, the Argentine Confederation, Peru, Venezuela, Bolivia and Paraguay, and in dignity of character as a people she knows no superior. Since 1776 great cities that were unknown have grown up within her borders, and thousands now dwell where at that time was a wilderness frequented by wild animals. Allegheny City, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Norristown, Pittsburg, Reading, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, York and Erie, were then, some of them, mere straggling settlements, and most of them did not exist. Within the borders of Pennsylvania there are elements of wealth, and material for productive industry in quantities, and of a character that are not to be found elsewhere in any part of the United States, and, I think I may safely say, in any part of the world. I speak of her coal fields, anthracite and bituminous, and of her ever-flowing fountains of petroleum; and there are also her agricultural resources, her forests, her quarries of marble and of limestone, and mines of iron. How much better is it for us as a people that we possess these elements of wealth, that stimulate all our energies, skill and honest industry to produce and use, than to have mountains of gold or caves of precious gems. Such wealth as that would debauch and demoralize. It would make the rich creatures of silken luxury and the poor the abject slaves of their vicious masters. The productive industry of this State down to 1870 in agriculture was \$183,946,027; in mining, \$76,208,390; in manufactures, \$711,894,344, and in fisheries, \$38,114. In that year there were 11,516,965 acres of productive land, and of woodland, 5,740,864 acres, making in all 17,994,200 acres of land. The cash value of the farms was \$1,043,481,582; of implements of husbandry, \$35,658,096; her live stock was valued at \$115,647,075; the whole value of her farm productions was \$183,946,027. The coal trade of

Pennsylvania commenced in 1820, with a total production and sale of 365 tons. In 1873 the State produced 22,828,118 tons of anthracite and 6,085,222 tons of bituminous coal. About the year 1858 the Penn Rock Oil Company was organized on a farm near Titusville. It produced about eight barrels a day. From that time down to 1870 there have been produced 32,512,226 barrels of this oil, of which 15,751,246 barrels were exported to all parts of the world. Now compare this condition of our State with its resources one hundred years ago, when Dr. Franklin said there were but about 160,000 white inhabitants; and, according to the highest statement given, when it assumed sovereign powers, its whole population was not over 300,000. By the original frame of government and the great law enacted in the first year of the Province under the authority of William Penn, it was provided that schools should be established for the education of the young, and the motto selected for those schools by William Penn himself was:

“Good instruction is better than riches.”

From that time down to 1749, under this policy, a few public schools of considerable merit were opened by the Quakers and by the Moravians, in Philadelphia and Bucks County. The germ of the University of Pennsylvania began in the form of an academy, and from it there arose three departments—the academic, collegiate and the medical. The fame of that medical school is one of the glories of the whole nation. In it such men as Shippen, Rush, Wistar, Physick and Hare taught; and since then the great Jefferson Medical College has arisen, and several others of considerable repute. The Constitution of 1776, created in the very darkest hours of our Revolution, provided that “A school or schools shall be established in each county by the Legislature for the convenient instruction of youth. Such salaries to the masters shall be paid by the public as will enable them to instruct the youth at low prices, and all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more universities.” And the Constitution of 1790 provided that “The Legislature, as soon as conveniently may be, shall provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the State in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis, and that the arts and sciences shall be promoted in one or more seminaries of learning.” Under these provisions laws were from time to time passed, the object of which was to give a practical effect to that purpose. For a long time the schools were shunned by the rich and those who affected the ways of the rich, and were called pauper schools. In 1827 a society was formed in Philadelphia for the promotion of education in this State,

and by its efforts a law was enacted in 1834 which did away with this odious idea of pauper education. This was the beginning of a new era and of our common school system. Attempts were made in the succeeding Legislature to break down this enactment, but Thaddeus Stevens and Governor Wolf maintained the law and defeated its opponents, and in 1836 the law was revised and improved, and in 1854, by a further improvement, it was made firm, and became a system that could be enforced. I shall not enter into a detailed description of the provisions of these various statutes, but the credit of adopting and enforcing this law is due to Thomas H. Burroughs, the great Superintendent of Public Schools and of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools of this Commonwealth. Besides these public schools we have now more than thirty colleges and universities possessed of large libraries, expensive apparatus, and numerous faculties of learned men, who instruct a large and growing body of students. We have one law school; we have ten medical schools; we have over seventeen theological schools scattered in different parts of the Commonwealth.

Not an acre of ground in this State was ever obtained by conquest; every foot of it was purchased and honestly paid for. As far down as 1792 the Commonwealth purchased first from the Indians and then from the United States the small triangle, now part of Erie county, necessary to secure to the State a good harbor on Lake Erie. The number of counties at the beginning were three—Bucks, Chester, and Philadelphia. There are at this day sixty-six; one hundred years ago there were but ten. The Commonwealth, having purchased its whole territory, having done its share from the beginning in the Revolution, having, with the aid of the General Government, quelled three civil wars within its borders, having settled the boundary disputes with adjacent States, began the performance of its duty as a Commonwealth of freemen. It began to develop its resources, to encourage domestic industry, to enact wholesome laws, to maintain the dignity and purity, and promote the prosperity of its people. Had it not been for the purchase of Louisiana by Mr. Jefferson, which gave an open avenue from the sea to the then far West, Pennsylvania and New York would both have been filled with emigrants to overflowing. By the judicious purchase of that French colony the stream of emigration passed over Pennsylvania, and carried with it multitudes of her own children on the westward march to the great Pacific. This for a while, hindered the growth of the State in population and diminished the value of its lands. It became then the highway to the West; it is now the highway from the West. Then it transported men over its soil to populate the wilderness that lay beyond; now it is the highway over

which the children of those men bring their wealth and their products to the sea. From the first we engaged in a great system of public improvement. The first stone turnpike in the Union was made here; and so was the first canal over one hundred miles in length. The stone turnpike from Lancaster to Philadelphia, 62 miles in length, was commenced in 1792 and finished in 1794, at a cost of \$465,000, by a private company, and as late as 1832 two hundred and twenty turnpike companies had been authorized by law and most of them constructed to the extent of 3000 miles, and in 1843 a continuous line of stone turnpike extended from opposite Trenton on the Delaware to the boundaries of Ohio, 340 miles in length, with numerous bridges, costing more than the celebrated road of Napoleon over the Simplon. From time to time from the year 1791 to the year 1840 did our State perfect and construct by itself and by incorporated companies many canals, the length of which was 1280 miles, and to that date the total length of railroads in this State was 795 miles, 118 of which belonged to this Commonwealth. In 1847 the great Pennsylvania Central Railroad was begun, and in six and one-half years completed, in the building of which some of the most bold and astonishing feats of constructive engineering were accomplished; the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was begun in 1852, and finished in 1864. In 1857, from motives of public policy, the Commonwealth sold its public works, and they are now possessed and used by private corporations. There are nineteen canals in the State of Pennsylvania, and one hundred and thirty-nine railroads in active operation. I must not forget to mention a peculiar feature of these internal improvements when they were begun in 1791 or thereabouts. The State of Pennsylvania is intersected with several large rivers and their branches. In the winter and summer their broad beds lie dry—the feeble streams of water trickling down the mid channels. In the autumn and the spring-time they become raging floods. The rains of the autumn and the melted mountain snows of the spring make them vast, deep, furious, rushing rivers of water. Over these the State, in constructing her highways, was obliged to build large and expensive bridges, and she did build some of the grandest structures of this kind that were ever seen in the world—some of stone and some of wood—the most remarkable and astonishing of which are the old wooden bridges that span the Susquehanna and its branches and the Juniata and its tributaries. As if by providential appointment, when the difficulties were the greatest as to the manner in which such bridges could be constructed, and there seemed almost a hopeless task, a common millwright, a man by the name of Burr, designed and executed that task, without which many of these torrents would never have been passed. To this day they

remain monuments of his genius, being practical solutions of what was supposed to be an insuperable difficulty. In 1790, in the Schuylkill region, on the Broad Mountain, Nicho Allen, a hunter, camped out for the night under a ledge of rocks and kindled some fire on the fragments of stone. He laid down to sleep. In the night he awoke and found the black rocks aflame. He made his discovery known, and five years later the blacksmiths of Schuylkill county were using this coal in their forges. And, as a remarkable coincidence, Philip Ginter, a poor hunter, in 1791, on the Bear Mountain, nine miles west of Mauch Chunk, made a like discovery. I cannot undertake here to trace the history of the development of these coal fields, but I will say that from that hour the destinies of this State were changed, and from an agricultural people we were destined to become a mining and manufacturing Commonwealth that would bring the whole of the United States—east and north and even south of us—tributary to us. Our coal and our iron, like our men, were to conquer wherever they went. From the time that the British troops abandoned this city, no foe, foreign or domestic, has ever gained a foothold in Pennsylvania—and they never will. Of the public men of this State I shall say but little. Those who were connected with the Revolution have been embalmed in the beautiful rhetoric of accomplished scholars, whose works have been studied and read with delight by all who now hear me. Of those who followed them in their career I must say something; of those who are living decorum requires that I should say nothing. Their day of judgment is not yet come. When their great account is ended the impartial historian will tell of them and their deeds. I will, however, remind you that we have given to the Government of the United States—citizens of our Commonwealth—officers of distinguished merit. There was Albert Gallatin, the two Dallases, father and son, Samuel D. Ingham and Wm. M. Meredith and Wm. Wilkins, men of remarkable and conspicuous merit both in public and in private life, and Henry Baldwin, James Wilson and Robert C. Grier, Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States; and in our own Commonwealth we have had upon our own bench Tilghman and Gibson and Lewis and King and Woodward; and at our bar we have had Sitgreaves and the Ingersolls and Ross and Binney and Sergeant—illustrious and honored. Others I would mention who passed through lives of usefulness and distinction, but the time will not permit me to pause and gather up the list of these eminent persons. And I must not forget those great Governors that first presided under the Constitution of 1790—Mifflin, McKean and Snyder—names that will be remembered with veneration and honor as long as the Commonwealth lasts—real representatives of Pennsylvania and her

sturdy people. But there is one other whose name I must not forget. In the mid-day of his manhood he stood before the world the most perfect and accomplished representative of real American gentlehood—I mean Nicholas Biddle. He was a man of whom this State has been proud, and whose name and fame she will ever cherish and honor. Gifted by nature with a beautiful and winning presence, he had a mind stored with learning and a grace and force of expression that was magical. Early in life he became the president of the last Bank of the United States by the appointment of Mr. Monroe. The institution had suffered in the first days of its existence by maladministration, and I have always thought that it never had fully recovered from the injuries it then received. Mr. Langdon Cheves undertook to reorganize and restore it to its credit and strength. He had the presidency for a short time, and by his own request he was relieved by Mr. Biddle. The history of that institution was one of disasters. It went through a fierce political contest that would have destroyed any institution connected with commercial transactions and financial credit. It represented a vicious system as well as a fatal union between commercial finance and public affairs. Sooner or later it must have inevitably broken down. In this conflict Mr. Biddle bore himself bravely, heroically, and with transcendent ability. But his bank was overthrown, and with it he fell, the victim of his system. His enemies hurt him, but his indiscreet friends entangled and disabled him. But with all this, those who will hereafter read and learn the history of this gentleman, the labors that he underwent, the extent of his attainments, the perfect refinement and polish of his nature, and the patriotic purity of his purposes, will learn to honor and account him as one of the first public men that ever adorned the annals of this or any other State. Before I conclude I will advert to a few facts connected with the political history of the Commonwealth, and that relate directly to the occasion we now commemorate. In 1682 William Penn presented the great law for the government of this Province, containing 61 chapters, that had been carefully prepared by him. I never read it but that I am impressed with a sense of veneration for this man's wisdom and forethought. I do not wonder that Mr. du Ponceau, in his celebrated address before the Philosophical Society ranks him with Solon and Lycurgus. It is marvelous to see the reason, liberality and prudent forecast of this man. At this day there does not exist a paper that excels it in a high philosophical appreciation of the rights and duties of citizenship. But when 1776 came, and the people of these United States and the Representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, declared that they were free and indepen-

dent States, the people of this province forthwith abolished the Proprietary government and established the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Take that paper and read it, and read it again, as I have read it, with wonder and admiration; remember that at that time such things were new and unknown; that it was of the first of those great fundamental laws that had established Commonwealths and upheld private and public liberty, and enforced obedience to law and order. Read the preamble of the Declaration of Rights, and you will read it with instruction and admiration and delight. None have ever since been composed that can excel it in all the necessities and requirements of such a document. It has passed away. It was superseded because it gave too much power to the Legislature—power that it was necessary then to give because of the pressing exigencies of the dark days in which it was made. There are provisions in it which it would be well to place in every Constitution. In the thirty-sixth section, in the chapter on the plan or frame of government, you will find this remarkable passage: "And every freeman, to preserve his independence, if without sufficient estate, ought to have some profession, calling, trade, or farm, whereof he may honestly subsist. There can be no necessity for or use in establishing offices of profit, the usual effects of which are dependence and servility, unbecoming freemen, in the possessors and expectants; faction, contention, corruption, and disorder among the people. But if any man is called into public service to the prejudice of his private affairs, he has a right to a reasonable compensation; and whenever an office, through increase of fees, or otherwise, becomes so profitable as to occasion many to apply for it, the profits ought to be lessened by the Legislature." The 47th section of the same chapter has a remarkable provision for the creation of a Council of Censors, whose duty it was to inquire whether the Constitution had been preserved inviolate in every part and whether the legislative and executive branches of the Government have performed their duty or assumed to themselves or exercised other or greater powers than they are entitled to by the Constitution; to inquire whether public taxes have been fairly laid and collected in all parts of the Commonwealth; in what manner the public moneys have been disposed of, and whether the laws have been duly executed. They shall have authority to pass public censures, to order impeachments, and to recommend to the Legislature the repealing of laws that have been enacted contrary to the principles of the Constitution. This was the last section of that memorable paper, the section that was abolished in the Convention of 1790, and not restored by that of 1838 or 1873. From our experience one would almost wish that it still existed. And now, one hundred years after that great paper

became the fundamental law of this great Commonwealth, we stand here to commemorate its enactment and to exult—thankfully exult—over the marvellous prosperity of our people. To what do we owe that prosperity? Not to emigration, for men have emigrated from Pennsylvania to strengthen and dignify other Commonwealths. The flood of foreign emigrants swept over our State, not into it. The free-men of Pennsylvania this day are proudly the descendants of their ancestors of 1776. The bulk and body of our population are Pennsylvanians. We owe it to our love of freedom and our obedience to law. We owe it to the natural wealth of our soil, and our mines, and our quarries, and our forests, and our irrepressible, laborious, industrious, honest spirit of enterprise. We owe it to the providence and care of Almighty God. Let us not, then, forget it. Let us adhere to the sacred institutions of our great founder and his great successors. Let us use these bounties frugally, temperately, and let us exclaim, thankfully and devoutly,

“To Thee, O God! we owe all this.”

“We acknowledge Thee to be the Lord. All the earth doth worship Thee, the Father everlasting.”

Mr. Brewster’s delivery was dignified, eloquent and impressive, and at the close of his masterly review of the history, progress and development of the State, he was not only publicly applauded by the large audience, but received many personal congratulations from the distinguished gentlemen on the stand.

Ex-Governor Bigler’s Address.

Ex-Governor Bigler was then introduced, and came forward amid great cheering. He said :

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The Centennial is an immense subject, yet none other would be proper for me on this occasion, and I can only present it briefly and imperfectly. It abounds in something of history and lessons in progress and civilization. It at once turns our thoughts to the origin, growth, achievements and present status of our own Republic, and awakens in every true heart a desire to do something in honor of the memories of the statesmen, patriots and soldiers who, through pinching privations and a free expenditure of blood and treasure, established that Republic on the principle of self-government. With these thoughts passing through my mind, it

seems impossible to refrain entirely from an allusion to the Revolutionary struggle. Passing by the Declaration of Independence, our imagination calls up the scenes that followed, in order to give practical effect to that Declaration. The scene at Concord, at Lexington, at Bunker Hill, at Trenton, at Germantown, at Valley Forge, at Brandywine, at Saratoga, at King's Mountains, at Cowpens, and the glorious triumph of the American arms at Yorktown. Then came peace, liberty and practical independence. Then America took her position as a member of the family of nations. The marvellous growth of the Republic in population and States, and its unparalleled progress in all the arts of peace are matters of familiar history which I need not repeat to you on this occasion, nor need I dwell at length on the means devised for the celebration of these achievements in the first hundred years of the Republic. The story would be too protracted. The ceremonies are still in progress, and you can witness them and scrutinize the national display, composed of manufactures, works of art, and the products of the soil and mine, in comparison with those of other countries.

When you have done this, you will see no reason to be ashamed of the infant Republic. So far from this, when you look upon the International display and hear the comments upon it, upon all its departments and appointments, by competent visitors from other countries, comparing it with the Exhibitions that have preceded it in Europe, you will surely feel elated because of the acknowledged triumph of your own country, and because, in a work so peculiarly difficult for a young nation, ours has taken a high position. None of the competent judges of International Exhibitions have been more unqualified in their commendations of our Exhibition than the representatives from Great Britain; and, at the hazard of becoming tedious, I must say that amongst the delightful incidents of the celebration and Exhibition, nothing has struck me as so peculiarly gratifying as has the bearing of the people and Government of Great Britain. In a spirit of true magnanimity they have put away all remembrance of our Revolutionary separation from their country, and have united with us in the celebration of the achievements of the Republic in the first hundred years of its existence, with unqualified good will and zeal contributing to the display the choicest of the products of their great country. I doubt whether modern history furnishes any other instance of such pure magnanimity, or the evidence of higher civilization, and I am sure you will agree with me, that nothing could be better calculated to bind the two countries together in bonds of mutual confidence and good will. And this will be in confirmation of what some of us maintained from the beginning, that the Centennial would be to the interest of peace amongst the nations, and good will and fraternal affection amongst our own people.

I know you will believe me when I say that nothing incident to the Centennial celebration is so fresh in my mind as the struggle for the proper preparations for the ceremonies—the raising of the funds, the arrangements of the grounds, the erection of the buildings and the organization of the vast display. It is not immodest to say that this work was an herculean one, and that it has been carried to a high degree of perfection. One of its beauties consists in the completeness of its details. The least important things were well done. A detailed history of this work would not be admissible on this occasion. I may say, however, that success was earned by the courage, energy, and persistence of the men to whom the work had been intrusted.

But, as you are aware, it nevertheless underwent severe trials and many disappointments. For many long months its ultimate success was anticipated by some of its friends, but vaguely and with grave doubts as to whether they should ever see it face to face. The preparations were inspired by a true devotion to the country, and conducted on pure business principles, and those who directed it may well be indulged in some exultation over the fact that, although until near the completion the capital arose from the voluntary contributions of the people, no one connected with the work, whether contractor or laborer, was ever required to wait a single day for the money due him—all demands were met in cash when due. Other considerations contribute to stimulate a just pride in the undertaking, and not the least of these is the fact that though the laws providing for the celebration were somewhat difficult of definition, the managers had the good sense and prudence to settle all points of difference without serious conflict or damaging scandal; and, again, it is due to them to say that whilst many of the leading statesmen of the country resisted the plan of an international exhibition, insisting that the display should be national only, those intrusted with the management, without exception, maintained that the international feature was indispensable to success. On this point their authority has been most emphatically vindicated. Stripped of the display from foreign countries, what remains could not in a sufficient degree have commanded the admiration of our own people. All things considered, the consummation must be accounted glorious. Our own people are coming together at the birthplace of the Nation from every section—the North, the South, the East and the West—to manifest their attachment to our free institutions, whilst representative men from all other civilized nations, with the choicest of the productions of their respective countries, are here to do honor to the youngest of the Nations. In the midst of these ceremonies our infant Republic has passed from the shades of the first century of its existence into the dawn of the second, carrying with it the profound respect and best wishes of every

member of the family of Nations. May God protect it in the future as He manifestly has in the past.

Ex-Governor Pollock's Address.

Ex-Governor Bigler's remarks elicited great applause, as did also the brief speech of ex-Governor Pollock, who was next introduced. Ex-Governor Pollock said :

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Brevity has been counselled, and I will practice it now. When, in 1681, Charles the Second, by patent, granted what is now Pennsylvania and some portion of Maryland and Delaware to William Penn, in consideration of the annual payment of two "beaver skins," that fast and fanciful monarch and his state councillors never in their wildest dreams or most lively imaginings supposed that the event of this day could by possibility occur.

This is Pennsylvania's Day—a proud old Commonwealth founded in deeds of peace by one whose name and memory we all honor; one who recognized the broad and essential principles of civil and religious liberty; who laid the foundation of everything that is good in American manhood and is illustrated in our Pennsylvania character; who laid the foundation for that high and noble act of 1780, when Pennsylvania, in anticipation of the coming hour of freedom to America, declared that no slave should pollute the soil of our State. In the Declaration to which reference has been made, the grand system of popular education was projected—education in our common schools, free, wide, progressive and noble—education developing in our primary schools, in our grammar schools, in our higher schools, in our colleges, our universities, scientific, classical and literary—in our medical schools, in our theological schools—a system of education to-day that makes and marks Pennsylvania among the first of the States of this grand Union. It is because we are a State believing in education, believing in colleges, believing that education, like the beautiful sunlight that beams upon us, should generously, and harmoniously invigorate and strengthen every thought and every idea that goes to make up American manhood and American nationality. Forever stand wide open our schools, forever flourish our colleges, forever keep wide open the doors of our churches that invite to the worship of the living God. There follows freedom of conscience, liberty to all, education to all, the rights of all recognized, man redeemed from the tyranny of the past and man restored to the dignity of manhood and bade to go onward and forward in the grand career that God, in His infinite mercy, has set out for him, making him what he is to-day. Onward, then,

citizens of this grand republic. Lift high its banner; bear it aloft in the cause of morality, independence, and everything that constitutes true manhood. Let it be for you to tell to the coming centuries that the impress of this hour is made upon them, and the nations, relieved from oppression, rejoicing in right, shall ever refer to this jubilee of American nationality and intercommunication with the world as the grand fact that made them free.

Senator Cameron's Address.

The next speaker was the Honorable Simon Cameron, who was most cordially received, and who addressed the assemblage as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: This is a great day for Pennsylvania. I am glad to be here to greet you, my fellow-citizens, for we have reason to be proud on such an occasion. And not only as Pennsylvanians, but as Americans also, have we reason to feel that we this day stand foremost among the nations of the earth. In other countries similar exhibitions have been held, but none on so grand a scale as this. Scores of other peoples, and even the isles of the sea, have contributed towards this great occasion. And what is a source of especial pride to Pennsylvanians and to Americans is that, notwithstanding all the great expenditures of money, not one connected with the management has ever been charged with any maladministration. Philadelphia has been unkindly and unjustly criticised. Many intimated that we could not make the Exhibition a success. But I feel satisfied in my own heart that, had all others held back or withdrawn from this movement, Philadelphia and Pennsylvania alone would have begun and carried to completion this entire Exhibition, and paid all its cost without asking aid from any others. Little did I think that I should live to behold such a sight as here met my gaze this day—a city springing up as if by magic, with nearly a quarter of a million of strangers as visitors. My heart is full of deep emotion, and I pray God that the future of Pennsylvania may be even more glorious than its past, and its free institutions ever remain as monuments of the wisdom and forethought of our fathers.

Justice Strong's Address.

Senator Cameron's remarks were warmly applauded, and at their close, Governor Hartranft said he had the great pleasure of introducing to the audience the Honorable William Strong, formerly of the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania, but now one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of

the United States. Justice Strong had a cordial greeting from the audience, and spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have great pleasure in meeting my fellow-citizens here to-day. All my love is for Pennsylvania. What she did one hundred years ago, what she did during the intervening years, and what she is now cannot be made more familiar to you by words of mine. As to our national progress, when I compare it with that of other nations I cannot refrain from exultation. To-day Pennsylvania celebrates her own birth, together with that of the nation of which she has always formed a most important constituent. But if nothing had followed the wise work of our forefathers, the Declaration of Independence would be nothing but a document full of grand sentiments; there would be no occasion to-day for universal congratulation. Our first Constitution, whose adoption we celebrate to-day, gave liberty, stimulated the exertions of our ancestors, and led to the results that now surround us. We have made not only wonderful progress in the arts and sciences, but also great improvements in our laws. What family is not now more comfortable than a family of the same rank in 1776? How many more now have their minds stored with useful knowledge than there were of such persons a century ago, in proportion to the population? And where is the man who would exchange our present laws for those that governed us a hundred years ago? Well may we congratulate ourselves, not only on what our fathers did, but also on what has since been done by their sons!

Ex-Senator Scott's Address.

The last speaker was the Honorable John Scott, ex-United States Senator from Pennsylvania. Mr. Scott had not expected to take any prominent part in the ceremonies, but, being called upon and introduced, he came forward amid loud and prolonged cheers. He exhibited deep emotion and spoke most eloquently. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT: I was not invited to speak upon this occasion,* and I came, with other private citizens, expecting and intending to be a spectator and a listener. The gentlemen who have already addressed you as pre-arranged, have done full justice to the political and industrial history of the State. For this reason I should not follow them,

* The Committee of Arrangements had, by telegraph, specially requested all the United States Senators and ex-United States Senators from Pennsylvania, with the ex-Governors of the State, to be present and deliver brief addresses, but Mr. Scott was absent from his home in Pittsburgh, and (as appeared by a telegram from his son, Mr. William Scott) had not received the invitation.—*Board of Managers.*

or detain you; and besides, there are some sad reasons of recent occurrence why I should not speak. One of them * has called frequently to my mind, and to my lips, the words so often quoted by Mr. Lincoln: "Oh why should the spirit of mortal be proud?"—and carrying them with me even to this scene, I have thought, that, if ever there was a time when a feeling of pride would be justifiable, this day is that time for Pennsylvanians. Proud we may well be that within our borders this great Exhibition is located; proud that our sister States are here to celebrate the hundredth year of the Republic's life, and to rejoice in the progress they have made in science, in art, in industry, in culture, in all that tends to enlighten and to improve mankind; proud of the presence of so many of the nations of the earth vieing with us in friendly rivalry for superiority in all the varied industries and employments of civilized life; proud of the character and conduct of the great multitude of Pennsylvania's men and women here to-day assembled; and proud of Philadelphia as our chief city, and of the place which this year and its events will give her in the world's history. I might speak of other just occasions for our pride, but I forbear. It would be unjust to you, and to myself did I permit even the interest of this day to betray me into a speech at any length. There is, however, one truth of which we may be proud, and of which I may, in conclusion, speak. It is the fact so forcibly portrayed by the orator of the day, that our beloved Commonwealth was founded in peace, that her first lawgiver was a man of peace, of truth and honesty, who, in the interests of peace, made treaties and sacredly kept them.

A few years ago, when driving over the country to one of the country towns in the northern part of the State, I was pointed to a stream, a short distance to the right hand of the road, which flowed eastward to the Susquehanna and the Chesapeake bay, and to another a little to the left, whose waters, running to the west, found vent through the Allegheny and the Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico. As these waters, thus flowing so widely apart, again unite and mingle in the warm current of the Gulf stream as it goes onward breaking up the icy regions of the north, may we not express the hope, that, from the temporary homes of the many States and Nations which have clustered upon the beautiful slopes of this Park there may go out through all the world the sweet influences of peace and good will, which will make this our Centennial year a harbinger of that time "when the sword shall be beaten into the ploughshare, and the spear into the pruning-hook, and when nations shall learn war no more."

* This remark, it is understood, had reference to a domestic affliction, the distinguished speaker having, but a day or two before, learned of the death of his brother in Savannah of yellow fever.—*Id.*

After the Ceremonies at Judges' Hall.

When the manifestation of approval which followed Mr. Scott's remarks had ceased, Governor Hartranft announced that the ceremonies of the morning had terminated, and the audience accordingly dispersed. During the interim between this and the afternoon exercises, all amused and regaled themselves as best they could. Numerous fantastic balloons were sent up for their entertainment; the chimes in Machinery Hall rang out merry and patriotic airs; and at various points the bands discoursed sweet music. Some of the visitors climbed the towers to gain the best possible view of the motley scene; others sauntered about among the serpentine walks and lovely gardens; the railway passing around the grounds fell far short in the complement of its rolling-stock; and never had day been so busy with the wondrous car which crossed the ravine on a single track. Those who had brought their luncheon, enjoyed it; the others repaired to the restaurants and cafés within the enclosure, or to the numerous hotels and stands immediately outside the grounds. The resources in food were ample, and no one needed to go long without having his wants supplied.

Pennsylvania Building during the Afternoon.

As in the morning, so in the afternoon, the Pennsylvania Building was the central point of attraction, the Governor and his escort having returned to it as soon as the ceremonies at Judges' Hall had terminated. The distinguished party arrived a little before one o'clock, and at once retired to the Governor's Room. The people, supposing that the reception was immediately to begin, now collected in such numbers, both inside and outside the building, that, in a few minutes, both ingress and egress were completely cut off, and it was with the utmost difficulty that Major E. H. Butler and the guards under his command cleared the way so as to enable the Governor and his staff, and a few other dignitaries, to pass out and proceed to the Lafayette restaurant, where a repast awaited them. The Governor and his party returned about 2 o'clock, and, as soon as they had gained access to the

inside of the building, which was accomplished with great difficulty, the reception commenced.

The Governor's Reception.

On taking his stand at the west end of the main hall, the Governor was greeted with loud and long continued cheers. Adjutant General James W. Latta stood by his side, and near him were the following named members of the Governor's staff, and other military officers, all in full uniform, viz.: General George F. Smith, General Lewis W. Read, General John D. Bertolette, Colonel John W. Schall, Colonel Charles S. Greene, Colonel D. Stanley Hassinger, Colonel William R. Hartshorne, Colonel J. K. Haffey, Colonel John B. Compton, Colonel George H. North, Colonel G. W. Grant, Colonel R. R. Campion, Colonel P. Lacey Goddard, Colonel William L. Elkins, Colonel W. W. Brown, Colonel A. K. Dunkle, Colonel E. B. Young, Colonel J. F. Tobias, General Frank Reeder and Major E. H. Butler. A passage-way, running lengthwise through the hall, was formed by two lines of guards, along which the guests moved from the front entrance to the Governor's stand, where, after giving and receiving the customary salutations, they passed out through the two side-doors leading to the rear porches, and thence to the grounds. The first received were the Soldiers' orphans of the Northern Home, followed by the orphans of the Lincoln Institute, the Soldiers' Home and the Educational Institute, all uniformed and accompanied by brass bands composed of their own members. With these were a hundred girls from the Northern Home, in white dresses and black coats, under the direction of Miss Herschberger. Mrs. E. W. Hutter, a lady whose unceasing interest in the care and advancement of the Soldiers' orphans deserves special mention, was also present. Mr. Grimm, one of the trustees of the Northern Home, headed the column, and bore in his hands a beautiful basket of rare flowers. This basket was handed to Colonel Howard Adams, commanding the Northern Home Cadets, and in presenting it to the Governor, he said:

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT: The soldiers' orphans of the State present this floral tribute to you, in token of our respect for you as the Centennial Governor of Pennsylvania, and our regard for you as the warm friend of the soldiers' orphans.

To which the Governor replied :

MY YOUTHFUL SOLDIERS AND FRIENDS: It is ever the source of the greatest gratitude to me that the orphans of so many heroes of our late war are, by the charity of the good people of our Commonwealth, not only provided for, but are being prepared in so thorough a manner for the battle of life which looms up before you all; and it is a source of pride to me that there are not in all the other States so many of the soldiers' orphans so well provided for as in our own State of Pennsylvania. I thank you for the tribute you have given me, and assure you that I will be your friend in the future as I have endeavored to be in the past.

The Governor's speech was warmly applauded, Colonel Adams received a hearty shake of the hand, and the orphans were each cordially greeted as they filed past the Governor, and gave place to the members of the Keystone Battery, who next passed in review. Then followed the Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia, headed by Mayor Stokley, under the escort of President Smith, of the Select, and President Caven, of the Common Council. Next came the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment, and, afterwards, all who could force their way into the line of procession. For three hours a constant stream of people flowed through the hall. One observer, who kept note of both time and numbers, estimated that they passed at the rate of fifty-two a minute; another placed the figures as high as sixty a minute. Accepting the first estimate, the total number passing during the reception would be 9,360; accepting the latter, it would be 10,800. All seemed to agree that fully one-half this array took the Executive by the hand, and, preserving his dignity and suavity to the end, he did not fail to receive the congratulations of gentlemen present who appreciated the severity of the ordeal he had undergone, when, at 5 o'clock, the reception ceased.

After the Governor's Reception.

At the close of the public reception, the Governor retired to his room, where he had a brief and informal meeting with the ladies of his staff officers. He then, under escort, proceeded to the Municipal Building to pay his respects to the Mayor, and, although the public reception given by that functionary had closed, the doors were at once thrown open and the Governor and his party warmly welcomed by the Mayor in person. After an exchange of the usual civilities, the Governor and his staff bade adieu to the Mayor and his friends, and by previous engagement, went to join the re-union of the Constitutional Convention Association.

Distinguished Guests.

In addition to the guests already named, there were present during the ceremonies a great number of distinguished persons, embracing the Governors of several States; United States Senators and Members of Congress; Heads of State Departments; Members of the Pennsylvania Legislature; Members of the Constitutional Convention; Members of the Centennial Commission and Board of Finance; Representatives of Foreign Governments at the Exposition, etc., with many others eminent in public and private life, most of whom registered at the Pennsylvania Building.

Mayor Stokley's Reception.

His honor, Mayor Stokley, to whose generous, unflagging and powerful co-operation with the Committee of Arrangements the grand success of Pennsylvania Day was largely due, was amongst the first to pay his respects to the Governor at the latter's reception, and soon thereafter proceeded to the Philadelphia Municipal Building on the Centennial grounds, to begin his own. He was accompanied by a large number of Select and Common Councilmen and other dignitaries, the procession being headed by McClurg's Band. The building had been decorated and set in order expressly for the occasion and every arrangement made for the ceremony to pass off pleasantly. On arriving, the Mayor retired to his private

room, remaining there until 3 o'clock, when he appeared in the main hall and the reception began. The first to greet him was Mr. Alexander M. Fox, who was followed by Mr. Joseph L. Caven, President of the Common Council, and Mr. George A. Smith, President of the Select Council, of Philadelphia,—these gentlemen remaining by his side to assist him during the reception. It would be impossible to name even the more prominent personages, who, during the busy two hours the reception lasted, joined the vast throng which, in addition to the Governor and his staff and the officers of the Exposition, went to do honor to Philadelphia's Centennial Chief Magistrate. Let it suffice to say, that the Mayor gave every one a cordial welcome, and the reception was alike gratifying to himself and to his guests.

The Ladies' Reception.

The reception given by Mrs. E. D. Gillespie and the other ladies of the Women's Centennial Executive Committee, began at Judges' Hall precisely at 3 P. M. The decorations remained much the same as in the morning, though the appearance of so many ladies on the platform materially changed—it is, perhaps, due the fair ones to say improved—the scene. Along with the distinguished President, were Mrs. John W. Forney, Mrs. John Sanders, Mrs. Frank M. Etting, and several other ladies of the Committee. As soon as they had taken their places, the reception began. Amongst the first to pay their respects were Gen. Hawley, President of the Commission, and his staff, in uniform. Soon afterwards came Generals Merrill and Green, Judges Allison and Peirce, Mrs. General Hawley, numerous members of the State Legislature and Philadelphia Councils, and many ladies connected with the Women's Centennial Committees in the various States. Mr. John Welsh, Director General Goshorn, Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, and other gentlemen of the Commission and Board of Finance; the President and Board of Pennsylvania Managers, and the Advisory and Legislative Committees; the Governors of various States, and hosts of other eminent personages

availed themselves of the opportunity to do honor to the illustrious band of women who, by their ability and untiring zeal, had contributed so largely to the success of the Exposition. The reception closed at 5 P. M., a countless number having passed through the hall, and all being delighted with the beauty of the scene and with the graceful and cordial greeting which they had there received.

Constitutional Convention Association Reunion.

The members of the Constitutional Convention Association of 1873 were amongst the distinguished guests specially invited to participate in the ceremonies of Pennsylvania Day, and made it the occasion of their annual reunion. Quite a number of them met at the Belmont restaurant, where, after the transaction of the business of the Association, they partook of a sumptuous dinner. The list of toasts and responses was as follows: "The Centennial"—Ex-Governor Bigler; "Pennsylvania Day"—Linn Bartholomew; "The New Constitution"—George W. Biddle; "The City of Philadelphia"—Morton McMichael; "Our Commercial Interests"—Edward C. Knight; "The Next Centennial"—James Boyd. With the exception of a select few, the dinner was limited to the members of the Association. The occasion was one of rare interest, and will long be remembered with pleasure by those present.

Attractions of the Evening.

The entrance gates were kept open until $7\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock for the accommodation of all who desired to witness the display in the evening. The buildings generally were illuminated, and above the main entrance to the Pennsylvania Building the word "PENNSYLVANIA," in large letters, blazed from a myriad of gas-jets. During the evening an exhibition of the stereopticon was made on a scale of unusual magnitude, and electric, gas and colored lights were profusely used in illuminating the fountains, buildings, and gardens. A calcium light of extraordinary power was placed on the top of Machinery Hall, and as its intensely bright rays were

successively directed to various parts of the enclosure, the effect was wonderful. The pyrotechnic display was, by common consent, pronounced the finest ever witnessed on this continent. It was made by Messrs. C. T. Brock & Co., of London, under the auspices of the Centennial Commission and Board of Finance, and cost five thousand dollars. With one or two trivial exceptions, it was all that could have been desired, a most satisfactory feature being the steadiness with which it was kept up from the beginning to the close. Perhaps no finer pyrotechnic display was ever witnessed than that which opened the programme—the simultaneous illumination of the grounds and buildings.

Object of the Evening's Display.

The evening's entertainment had been arranged, not only as matter of general interest and attraction, but to facilitate the handling of the populace by the various agencies of transportation. If the ceremonies of the day had ceased at the usual hour of closing the gates, the pressure everywhere would have been great, and unpleasant, if not serious, consequences might have ensued. As it was, large numbers, content with the sights and ceremonies of the day, left the grounds early in the evening, whilst many who remained to witness the illumination and fireworks, anticipated the rush which would follow the close of the display, and wisely sought their conveyances in time. The immense crowd was thus gradually diminished, and a leading object of the Management happily attained. When the final bouquet of rockets had been discharged, although the rush of the multitude for conveyances home was unprecedented, yet there were no casualties and comparatively no disorder. Every one seemed to observe the proper amenities, and to cultivate and maintain the good order and good humor which had been pre-eminently the characteristics of the day.

Transportation Facilities.

Speaking for himself and the Centennial Board of Finance, Mr. John Welsh, in a letter to the President of the United

States, once expressed the belief that the Exhibition would so far command the approbation of the people of this and other countries, that the attendance of visitors would be "limited only by the means of transportation." This prediction was more fully realized on Pennsylvania Day than on any other, and it may fairly be questioned whether any State or City, save our own, could have provided so successfully the means of transit required for such an emergency. Great credit is due to the various railroad companies, and indeed to all engaged in transporting the multitude, for the unexampled facilities which they afforded on the occasion.

Admissions on the several State Days.

The following statement, compiled from the official count, will exhibit the free, cash, and total admissions on the several State days:

States.	Date.	Free.	Cash.	Total.
New Jersey, . . .	Aug. 24,	10,727	56,325	67,052
Connecticut, . . .	Sept. 7,	10,985	64,059	75,044
Massachusetts, . . .	" 14,	12,073	85,795	97,868
New York, . . .	" 21,	12,585	122,003	134,588
PENNSYLVANIA, . . .	" 28,	17,750	257,169	274,919
Rhode Island, . . .	Oct. 5,	11,886	89,060	100,946
New Hampshire, . . .	" 12,	13,881	101,541	115,422
Delaware, Maryland, etc.	" 19,	15,052	161,355	176,407
Ohio,	" 26,	13,361	122,300	135,661

The Attendance on Pennsylvania Day Unprecedented.

For purposes of comparison, a statement, compiled from the same source, is subjoined, showing the free, cash, and total admissions on the three grand ceremonial days of the Exposition.:

Date.	Occasion.	Free.	Cash.	Total.
May 10,	Opening Day,	110,500*	76,172	186,672
July 4,	Independence Centenary,	10,204	46,290	† 56,494
Nov. 10,	Closing Day, . . .	15,354	106,367	121,721

* This is the estimate of the Department of Admissions. The turnstiles worked so imperfectly that the true number could not be ascertained.

† This cannot be regarded as a test—the principal ceremonies having been held in Independence Square, fully four miles distant from the Centennial grounds.

It may be remarked here, that, next to the score on Pennsylvania Day, came that of Thursday, November 9th, the day preceding that on which the Exhibition closed; the admissions being: Free, 16,154; Cash, 176,924; Total, 193,078. Thus it appears that the attendance on Pennsylvania Day considerably more than doubled that of the highest of the other State days, and scored nearly 82,000 above that of its rival of November 9th. But not only did Pennsylvania Day in this respect exceed all others during the Centennial: it did more. By far the highest number of visitors ever attending any previous International Exposition, on any one day, was at Paris, France, on Sunday, October 27th, 1867, when the score reached 173,923. The attendance on Pennsylvania Day outnumbered this by nearly one hundred and one thousand! The excess would in itself have been sufficient to populate a city.

Numerical comparisons under this head should be restricted to the modern world-fairs, in which character and productions should be the chief distinction. The world may indeed have witnessed larger assemblages than that of Pennsylvania Day, but these were, for the most part, convoked upon military necessity, or to minister to the ambition or caprice of despotic power. Pennsylvanians, therefore, should be all the prouder of their demonstration, since it was for the advancement of civilization and in the interests of peace and good-will towards all mankind.

Appropriation to the Geological Survey.

On the 25th of April last, the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, through its Secretary, Professor John B. Pearse, applied to the Board of Managers for an appropriation to enable the Survey to exhibit a scientific collection illustrative of the geology and minerals of the State. Professor Pearse stated in his application, that, under a decision of the Attorney General, the Survey had been precluded from employing any part of its own funds for the purpose in view. The subject was considered at a meeting of the Board, on the 29th of April, and the importance of the proposed display was

recognized by an appropriation of one thousand dollars to defray the necessary expenses. It was really too late, however, to make such a collective display as could have been desired in time for the opening day; hence, of the amount appropriated, the sum of seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars and thirty-six cents (\$777.36) only was required to pay for the collection made, and for the services of an attendant to watch over it during the Exposition. For these expenditures, proper vouchers were presented and filed.

Pennsylvania Geological Survey's Collective Display.

The collection was exhibited in the Mineral Annex to the Main Building, and embraced models of mineral regions of Pennsylvania, structure illustrations by means of rock specimens and diagrams, and geological collections of rocks and the minerals contained therein. As a collective display, it was, of course, not so extensive and varied as those of Ohio, Missouri, Indiana, West Virginia and other States, for which funds had been provided and collections made long previously. All the illustrations and specimens presented, however, were first-class, and were suitably recognized through awards made by the Commission. Considering the limited time and means at the disposal of Professor Pearse, the exhibit was highly creditable to himself and the Geological Survey. Still, candor compels us to say, that it was not in variety and extent all that might reasonably have been expected from a State possessed of such boundless mineralogical resources as Pennsylvania, or as might readily have been prepared, if the requisite means had been furnished in time.

Mineralogical Collection in the Government Building.

In the collection illustrative of the mineral resources of the several States, exhibited in the United States Government Building, the ores, minerals and metallurgical products of Pennsylvania were represented in the following group: Iron ore, flux and fuel; coal and coke; kaolin; limestone; limonite, specular iron, etc.; copper ores; copper and copper

products; petroleum and petroleum products; glass, and materials for its manufacture; window glass and materials; pig iron and ores; nickel and cobalt ores and products; cast steel; sheet iron; and chromite. This collection, like similar ones from other States, was in charge of Mr. W. P. Blake, and was both curious and attractive. The principal objects were to illustrate the nature and variety of our mineral resources; the geographical distribution and geological associations of the minerals, and the extent to which they have been utilized; the mechanical, metallurgical, and chemical processes by which the useful products are extracted or produced; and the inherent and comparative qualities of the extractive products.

Philadelphia's Centennial Post Office.

Another representation, collective in its character, which was made in the United States Government Building, is justly entitled to notice here. The Centennial Post Office, although under the control of the National authorities, was but a branch or station, yet a very important one, of the Philadelphia Office, and as such may fairly be ranked as a Pennsylvania exhibit. It was designed both for public accommodation and to show the practical workings of the following divisions of the Post Office Department, viz: Box and general delivery system; system of carrier delivery and collections; registered letter system; money-order system; foreign mail system, etc. It was admirably fitted up and arranged, and, under the able management of Mr. G. W. Fairman, then Postmaster at Philadelphia, and his obliging corps of assistants, it was not only a great convenience to visitors and all connected with the Exposition, but really proved itself in all respects a model working Post Office.

Appropriation to Live Stock Exhibition.

At a special meeting of the Board and Advisory Committee, held August 30th, 1876, a communication from Mr. Burnet Landreth, Chief of the Agricultural Bureau of the International Exposition, was read, requesting the Board to

make an appropriation in furtherance of the serial displays of neat cattle, commencing September 21st, and sheep and swine, commencing October 10th. Regarding the object as highly meritorious, and anxious to promote it as far as practicable, the Board appropriated the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250), or so much thereof as might be required, to enable Mr. Landreth to employ a suitable person to canvass and otherwise aid in securing a proper display of live stock from Pennsylvania—the amount to be paid on presentation of vouchers showing the expenditures. The gentleman delegated by Mr. Landreth did some traveling and made considerable effort in correspondence to further the object in view, and, on the recommendation of Mr. Landreth, his claim has been certified to the Auditor General for fifty dollars (\$50), which amount, considering the nature of the services rendered, is deemed but a moderate compensation.

Pennsylvania's Military Display.

As one of Pennsylvania's exhibits at the Exposition, her military demonstration deserves to be noticed at some length. In the judgment of the Board, it formed no small part of the many interesting features attending the Centennial Anniversary. By an Act, approved April 7th, 1876, the sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) was appropriated for the purchase of canvas for the quartering and accommodation of the troops, and the further sum of thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000) for their transportation and carriage from their respective localities to the encampment and return, and for the payment of the rental of the necessary grounds and other incidental expenses.

The Encampment of Troops.

Through the favorable action of the Fairmount Park Commission, about two hundred and sixty acres of the Park grounds were placed under the control of the Executive for the purposes of encampment therein by such organizations as might desire, under certain regulations and restrictions looking to the safety and preservation of the natural and artificial

beauties of the Park. This arrangement being communicated to the Adjutants General of other States, a large number of their organized troops availed themselves of the invitation thus extended to them to visit Pennsylvania. These representative organizations of sister States, during their visits to the Centennial City, afforded to the hosts of people there assembled the only real opportunity ever extended in time of profound peace to witness the workings and results of the National Guard and various militia systems of the United States. Our military guests numbered between nine and ten thousand men, including a number of organizations present but not availing themselves of the facilities for encampment.

Parade on Opening Day.

At the opening ceremonies on the 10th of May, the military acted as an escort of the President of the United States. The line was made up of the First Division National Guard of Pennsylvania and other organizations from the immediate vicinity of Philadelphia, with the Spanish Royal Engineers, United States Marines, League Island Station, sailors from the United States Steamer "Congress," the Boston Cadets and Boston Lancers, and the Cadets from the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester, Pennsylvania. The duties, though evidently severe and fatiguing, seemed cheerfully and well performed, and the bearing and deportment of the officers and men were made the subject of favorable comment both by the authorities and the spectators.

Parade on Centennial Day.

The parade on July 4th—our real Centennial Day—was the characteristic demonstration. It was unquestionably the best representative display of the military organizations of the several States, which has ever been witnessed under the prescribed peace system. In addition to the First Division National Guard of Pennsylvania, commanded by the lamented Major General John P. Bankson, to whose able management and control were intrusted all details of route, formation and

assignment, troops from the following States were in line: New York, Michigan, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia and Texas. There were also in line troops from the District of Columbia, the Spanish Royal Engineers, the cadets of the United States Military Academy, the United States Marines, and the Centennial Legion, this being an especially attractive feature composed of a representative organization from each of the thirteen original States. It was commanded by General Harry Heth, of Virginia, and embraced the following named organizations: First Light Infantry Regiment, Rhode Island; Clinch Rifles, Georgia; Phil. Kearney Guards, New Jersey; American Rifles, Delaware; detail from the Fifth Regiment, Maryland; Boston Light Infantry, Massachusetts; Washington Light Infantry, South Carolina; Old Guard, (Veteran Battalion), New York; Fayetteville Light Infantry, North Carolina; First Battery, New Hampshire; New Haven Grays, Connecticut; State Fencibles, Pennsylvania, and First Light Artillery Blues, Virginia. The column, which aggregated fifty-six hundred and sixty-five (5665) men, was reviewed in front of Independence Hall from a stand erected for the purpose, and on which were General Sherman, U. S. A.; Prince Oscar, of Sweden; Centennial Commissioners from various foreign countries; Executive and military officers from the several States, and representatives of the armies and navies of this and other governments. The display was well received by the people, and was warmly complimented by the distinguished officials on the stand.

Military Guests from other States.

At various other times during the Exposition, Philadelphia was visited by National Guard troops and Militia from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio and Michigan. Adjutant General Latta informs the Board of Managers, that, from data received from the Adjutants General of other States and from reports of commands made to him personally, he estimates the entire number of the

visiting soldiery during the year at nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight (9768).

“Camp Anthony Wayne.”

Thursday, August 3d, 1876, saw the commencement of the most successful peace encampment of her military that Pennsylvania had ever undertaken, and which, in its magnitude, excelled all her former demonstrations under like circumstances, and it is believed, too, those of any of her sister States. The appropriation of public funds being limited in its application, the service was purely voluntary, the troops paying all expenses for subsistence and such other necessities as arose outside their transportation.

The average attendance at the Exposition, when the encampment began, had not met the expectations of the Centennial Commission, or given sure promise of what it finally attained. The introduction of our citizen soldiery just at this period contributed largely to increase the number of visitors, and was but one of the numerous proofs of the determination of the authorities and people of our Commonwealth to see to it that the International Exhibition should in nowise fail.

The place of encampment, which was known as “Camp Anthony Wayne,” was in the West Park, and extended from Belmont Mansion on either side of Chamouni Drive to Prospect Mansion, the Headquarters of the Governor and Commander-in-chief being located about midway up the Drive.

Reviews and Street Parade of August 10th.

During the encampment the entire Guard was reviewed by Divisions by the Commander-in-chief, these occasions proving very attractive to visitors. But perhaps the most striking feature of the encampment was the Street Parade in Philadelphia on the 10th of August. On that occasion the entire Guard, escorted by the First Division, participated, and the column of over seven thousand men marched with a steadiness and regularity which won the good opinion of all observers.

Close of the Encampment.

The encampment closed on the 14th of August, its entire strength, exclusive of musicians, being five thousand, seven hundred and forty-one men. It demonstrated clearly that the Commonwealth even in times of peace fosters a powerful nucleus of the great armies which she can send forth when necessity unhappily calls for such service. Whilst proper military discipline was exercised and the requirements of camp-life strictly enjoined, yet leave was frequently given the men to visit the Centennial grounds. Apart, therefore, from the instruction given in soldierly duties by the encampment, the opportunity of studying the great International Exposition which it extended to many of our citizens who might otherwise not have seen it, would make it appear that the funds appropriated by the Legislature had been profitably and wisely expended.

Pennsylvania's Educational Display.

Under an Act of the General Assembly, approved March 28th, 1876, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars was specially appropriated for the purpose of making a proper display of the educational interests of the Commonwealth at the Centennial Exposition, the organization and management of which was devolved upon the Superintendent of Public Instruction. To carry out this object, a special building was required, because when, about March 1st, 1876, the matter was taken up in earnest, the Centennial Commission was unable to provide the requisite space in its own buildings. The amount appropriated would not in itself have been sufficient to erect a suitable structure and defray the expenses incident to the exhibit, but voluntary contributions were added to the sum by school boards, institutions and individuals, thus enabling Professor Wickersham, the State Superintendent, to undertake and complete the construction of the edifice known as Pennsylvania Educational Hall. This building—located north of and in close proximity to the Art Gallery—was a frame structure, octagonal in shape, and its size, excluding the two wings, was 100 feet by 100

feet. The wings were each 40 feet by 24 feet. It was well lighted and ventilated, and its internal arrangement admirably adapted it to the purposes for which it was designed.

Educational Exhibits.

The exhibits consisted of representations of kindergartens; systems of graded schools; schools of counties; academies and seminaries; universities and colleges; technical schools and departments; normal schools and schools of design; institutions for the deaf, dumb, and blind; orphan schools and Sunday schools; and commercial and business colleges. The display embraced views, plans, and models of school buildings and other educational institutions, with appropriate furniture, fittings, and ornamentation, and systems of heating, lighting, and ventilating; historical and statistical charts, maps, drawings, paintings, photographs, and specimens of penmanship; text-books, reports, forms, certificates, laws, courses of study, methods of teaching, scholars' work, school and philosophical apparatus, etc., with an elaborate and interesting exhibit from the Department of Public Instruction showing the statistics and outline of the public school system.

Contributors to the Educational Display.

With perhaps two or three minor exceptions, the contributions were all from Pennsylvania, the contributors being: Kindergartens, 7; Districts and Counties, 28; Cities and Boroughs, 20; Academies and Seminaries, 15; Colleges, 15; Normal Schools, 8; Soldiers' Orphan Schools and Homes, 21; Institutions for the Blind and for Feeble Minded Children, 2; Schools of Design and of Elocution and Oratory, 2; Sunday Schools (collective exhibit), 1; American Literary Union, 1; Department of Public Instruction, 1; Book Publishers, 8; Manufacturers of School Furniture, 4; Manufacturers of School and Philosophical Apparatus, 13; and miscellaneous contributors, 5; in all, 151. All the material displayed, it is stated, was furnished in response to a request for it, and not a single article sent in was rejected. The scholars' work was,

therefore, considered no more than a fair sample of the work generally done in the schools whence it was received.

The Educational Display a Success.

A special report of this display has been made by the distinguished gentleman who had it in charge, but, as a State exhibit, the Board have felt it their duty to refer to it at some length, and they avail themselves of the occasion to join publicly in the high commendation which it has generally received. Sixteen other States of the Union, namely: Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Ohio, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Wisconsin, had similar educational exhibits in the galleries of the Main Building. It is believed, however, that for most, if not all, of these space had been secured and extensive collections and arrangements made before it was certainly known that Pennsylvania would undertake a collective display of her educational interests; and whilst the exhibits of the several States named attracted great interest and were really meritorious, yet it seems to have been generally conceded that the representation in Educational Hall justly entitled the Keystone State to bear away the palm.

Individual Exhibitors from Pennsylvania.

It should be observed, that, in this preliminary report, comments in reference to particular exhibits have been restricted, *first*, to such as were directly under the patronage of our State, and which were collective in their nature; and, *secondly*, to those which were representative of the resources and capabilities of our State, but which were presented under the auspices of the General Government. Any special remarks which it may be desirable to offer in relation to the Exposition itself, or to individual displays or groups or classes of exhibits from Pennsylvania, will be reserved until the catalogue has been completed and the Board shall come to make their final report. Meantime, the following synopsis, prepared in ad-

vance, will show the several Departments, Classes and Groups, and the number of Pennsylvania Exhibitors represented therein, respectively:

Classification of Pennsylvania Exhibits.

DEPARTMENT I.—MINING AND METALLURGY.

CLASSES.	GROUPS.	EXHIBITORS.
100—109. Minerals, Ores, Stone, Mining Products,		89
110—119. Metallurgical Products,		70
120—129. Mining Engineering,		2
		161

DEPARTMENT II.—MANUFACTURES.

200—205. Chemical Manufactures,		113
206—216. Ceramics, Pottery, Porcelain, Glass, etc.,		37
217—227. Furniture, etc.,		201
228—234. Yarns and Woven Goods of Vegetable or Mineral Materials,		23
235—241. Woven and Felted Goods of Wool, etc.,		28
242—249. Silk and Silk Fabrics,		8
250—257. Clothing, Jewelry, etc.,		173
258—264. Paper, Blank Books, Stationery,		49
265—271. Weapons, etc.,		8
272—279. Medicine, Surgery, Prothesis,		42
280—284. Hardware, Edge Tools, Cutlery and Metallic Products,		85
285—291. Fabrics of Vegetable, Animal, or Mineral Materials,		23
292—296. Carriages, Vehicles and Accessories,		36
		826

DEPARTMENT III.—EDUCATION AND SCIENCE.

300—309. Educational Systems, Methods and Libraries,		169
310—319. Institutions and Organizations,		3
320—329. Scientific and Philosophical Instruments and Methods,		68
330—339. Engineering, Architecture, Maps, etc.,		25
340—349. Physical, Social, and Moral Condition of Man,		5
		270

DEPARTMENT IV.—ART.

400—409. Sculpture,		28
410—419. Painting,		100

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420—429. Engraving and Lithography,	26
430—439. Photography,	43
440—449. Industrial and Architectural Designs, etc.,	43
450—459. Ceramic Decorations, Mosaics, etc.,	3
	243

DEPARTMENT V.—MACHINERY.

500—509. Machines, Tools, etc., of Mining, Chemistry, etc.,	40
510—519. Machines and Tools for Working Metal, Wood and Stone,	108
520—529. Machines and Implements of Spinning, Weaving, etc.,	19
530—539. Machines, etc., used in Sewing, Making Clothing, etc.,	37
540—549. Machines for Printing, Making Books, Paper Working, etc.,	32
550—559. Motors, Power Generators, etc.,	104
560—569. Hydraulic and Pneumatic Apparatus,	67
570—579. Railway Plant, Rolling Stock, etc.,	62
580—589. Machinery used in Preparing Agricultural Products,	27
590—599. Aerial, Pneumatic and Water Transportation, Machinery and Apparatus, especially adapted to the requirements of the Exhibition,	24
	8
	528

DEPARTMENT VI.—AGRICULTURE.

600—609. Arboriculture and Forest Products,	13
610—619. Pomology,	42
620—629. Agricultural Products,	55
630—639. Land Animals,	356
640—649. Marine Animals, Fish Culture, and Apparatus,	25
650—662. Animal and Vegetable Products,	79
665—669. Textile Substances of Vegetable or Animal Origin,	126
670—679. Machines, Implements and Processes of Manufacture,	158
680—689. Agricultural Engineering and Administration,	68
690—699. Tillage and General Management,	12
	934

DEPARTMENT VII.—HORTICULTURE.

700—709. Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Flowers,	39
710—719. Hot Houses, Conservatories, Graperies,	26
720—729. Garden Tools, Accessories of Gardening,	20
730—739. Garden Designing, Construction, and Management,	2
	87

RECAPITULATION.

Department I.—Mining and Metallurgy,	161
" II.—Manufactures,	826
" III.—Education and Science,	270
" IV.—Art,	243
" V.—Machinery,	528
" VI.—Agriculture,	934
" VII.—Horticulture,	87
<i>Whole number of Pennsylvania Exhibitors,</i>	<hr/> 3049

Pennsylvania Pre-eminent in Individual Displays.

Pennsylvania largely exceeded every other State in the number of her exhibitors and in the variety of their exhibits. Comparisons under these heads will be instituted in the catalogue, and reference will also be made to awards received. The individual displays were both in number and character altogether creditable to our State.

The want of a Collective Exhibit.

The Board cannot dismiss the subject of exhibits without again expressing their regret that they were not furnished in time with the requisite means to provide a collective representation of the history, resources and capabilities of the State. The appropriation of forty thousand dollars (\$40,000), it is believed, would have been sufficient for all the purposes of the Management, inclusive of this object, if it had only been more seasonably made. Had the ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) contemplated by the original bill been given, the collection of the necessary material might at once have been commenced, and, in the absence of a special edifice, the space required for the display might have been secured in one of the Exposition buildings. Then, had the Legislature, at the beginning of the session of 1876, seen fit to supplement that appropriation with another of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000), the State Building might readily have been constructed with a view to such exhibit, the collection might at once have been removed to it, and the space to be surrendered in the Exposition building would gladly have been occupied

by other exhibitors. To this collection might have been applied a considerable sum which could readily have been saved in the erection of the State Building, if reasonable time had been given for that work. The few weeks in which the structure was required to be built, happened at the very time when materials and skilled workmen were in the greatest possible demand, and none but contractors possessed of the amplest facilities and resources could have been induced, at any price, to undertake the construction and give the requisite guaranty for its completion within so limited a period.

"Where are your exhibits?" was frequently asked at the Pennsylvania Building. The visitor was directed to any or all of the main Exposition buildings and to many of the special structures; he was told that everywhere upon the grounds were to be found representations of Pennsylvania's products and resources, and evidences of her enterprise and prosperity. "What, then, is the object of this building?" Its advantages and conveniences to Pennsylvanians, and to all who visited it, were pointed out; but still the inquirer would seem surprised that it did not contain a collective exhibit similar to those in other State structures on the grounds.

It was indeed difficult to assign a satisfactory reason for the absence of a collective exhibit on the part of our State. It is not pretended that she should have grouped her entire representation. An edifice as large as Machinery Hall itself would have been inadequate to such a purpose. Besides, even had it been practicable, it would have been mistaken policy. She had the advantage of having the Exposition on her own territory, and to localize or concentrate her various displays at one point would have overshadowed all other attempts and repelled competition rather than invited it. It was wise, therefore, to distribute her exhibits: she could afford it. But, admitting this, the necessity for her representation through a proper collection was none the less apparent.

Recall, if you please, the collective exhibits of West Virginia, Kansas and Colorado. They were amongst the most interesting features of the Exposition, and were admirable

schools wherein to study the history and resources of those States. Cereals, grasses, fruits and other productions of the soil; mineral, geological and ornithological specimens; various kinds of wood and soil; cabinets of petrifications and stuffed animals, etc., were most tastefully displayed, and with the maps and other means of information which were presented, they gave to visitors the clearest perceptions as to the advantages possessed by those States. Manifestly, the tides of emigration and capital flowing therein will not be diminished by these collective exhibits, for they afforded an admirable means of advertisement.

It was earnestly desired by the Management that Pennsylvania should be similarly represented; that she should, indeed, present just such a collective display as was recommended in January, 1875, by the Centennial Commission through the letter of the Director General to Governor Hartman. It was due to her that the history of her birth and early struggles as a State should be contrasted with the high measure of prosperity which she now enjoys. Her progress in the tillage of the soil, in utilizing minerals, in manufactures, in the means of transit and communication, in the arts and sciences, and in all that tends to the moral, social and material advancement of a community, should have been set forth, together with a comprehensive display of her natural and artificial productions. Official resources would have been ample. Topographical and geological maps, models, and statistical and scientific data could readily have been collected and prepared. Institutions, as well as individuals, would cheerfully have furnished objects and information, and the various departments at Harrisburg and the repositories in Philadelphia and other cities would have yielded rich and rare contributions. Historic paintings; portraits of the Colonial and State Governors, of the Presidents of the Supreme Executive Council, and of other distinguished personages of the past; specimens of ancient fabrics and handiwork; ancestral relics; Indian curiosities; and quaint old records and manuscripts, with which our public archives abound, might

all have been displayed in a manner both interesting and instructive especially when contrasted with the processes and productions of the present day. If it be suggested that it would have been unwise to have exposed such a collection to the hazard of possible destruction by fire, with the consequence of irreparable loss, it may be answered that a similar risk was taken even with the sacred relics of the Father of his Country which, with many like memorials, were displayed in the United States Government Building, and constituted one of the finest characteristics of that excellent exhibit. In no other way could the genius, habits and resources of the early settlers, and the wonderful advancement and prosperity of our Commonwealth, have been so fitly illustrated. But time and pecuniary means were required to prepare and organize such a collection; and the appropriation came too late.

Historical and Statistical Record.

To compensate in some degree for the want, at the Exposition, of a collective representation such as has been described, it has seemed to the Board that a permanent record should be made of the history, resources and capabilities of our State, which would illustrate her progress prior to, and her social, commercial, industrial and financial status during the Centennial year. For this purpose statistics and historical data have been collected, which, under the advice and with the assistance of competent experts in certain specialties, will be collated and arranged by the Secretary, and presented as part of the final report of the Board. This, in connection with the forthcoming catalogue and the admirable addresses on Pennsylvania Day, will furnish to those who shall come after us, ample and reliable evidence of the remarkable growth and prosperity of our Commonwealth and the wondrous wealth and strength which she exemplified at the Centenary of the Nation's birth. The necessity and propriety of such a record, the Board feel assured, will readily be conceded.

Aid to the Centennial.

It has been common to characterize the Exposition as

Pennsylvania's or Philadelphia's Show, and not unfrequently the latter designation has come from rival cities with a tinge of irony. But, however made or intended, the remark contains a great deal of truth. It must not be forgotten, that, whilst the Centennial authorities derived their functions, and the Exhibition its international character, from the General Government, the organic law expressly exempted the Nation from any pecuniary liability in the premises. No financial aid whatever was voted by Congress, until the principal buildings had been erected and the success of the vast undertaking had been assured beyond question. Even then, the appropriation of a million and a half of dollars was made under conditions looking to its re-payment into the Federal treasury. But the want of substantial patronage from the Government, with the local jealousies and untold discouragements which they had to encounter, seemed only to quicken and to enlarge the accustomed energy and liberality of the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia and of our State. The movement once inaugurated, they realized that the issue of its prosperity or adversity rested with themselves; and, accepting the responsibility, they resolved to accomplish success where many had predicted failure. Their efforts were nobly seconded by zealous and generous co-workers in other States, and with them they gladly share the credit and the glory of the grand and incomparable achievement of the Centennial Exposition.

Centennial Stock.

The following table, prepared from data furnished by the Centennial Board of Finance, is given for purposes of comparison, and explains itself:

States.	No. of Shares sub-scribed by States.	No. of Shares sub-scribed by Individuals.	Total No. of Shares subscribed.	Paid.
Alabama,		71	71	\$492.00
Alaska,				
Arizona,		124	124	1,024.00
Arkansas,		4	4	32.00
California,		945	945	9,406.00
Colorado,				
Connecticut,	1,000	872	1,872	17,600.00

Dakota,				
Delaware,	*1,500	607	2,107	\$13,404.00
District of Columbia,		362	362	2,982.00
Florida,		25	25	130.00
Georgia,		27	27	270.00
Idaho,		71	71	710.00
Illinois,		1,701	1,701	15,824.00
Indiana,		25	25	234.00
Iowa,		7	7	66.00
Kansas,		7	7	40.00
Kentucky,		105	105	1,050.00
Louisiana,		121	121	692.00
Maine,		68	68	680.00
Maryland,		858	858	7,936.00
Massachusetts,		3,350	3,350	33,462.00
Michigan,		240	240	2,342.00
Minnesota,		10	10	100.00
Mississippi,		2	2	20.00
Missouri,		22	22	120.00
Montana,		13	13	114.00
North Carolina,		12	12	120.00
Nebraska,		83	83	790.00
Nevada,		70	70	700.00
New Hampshire,	1,000	54	1,054	10,540.00
New Jersey,	10,000	2,720	12,720	106,574.00
New Mexico,				
New York,		28,407	28,407	266,922.00
Ohio,		392	392	3,088.00
Oregon,		471	471	2,334.00
Pennsylvania,		187,218	187,218	1,749,468.00
Rhode Island,		2,633	2,633	26,322.00
South Carolina,		5	5	50.00
Tennessee,		7	7	64.00
Texas,		18	18	180.00
Utah,				
Vermont,		67	67	670.00
Virginia,		45	45	354.00
Washington Ter.,		7	7	70.00
West Virginia,		7	7	70.00
Wisconsin,		124	124	894.00
Wyoming Ter.,				
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				
England,		50	50	500.00
France,		45	45	450.00
China,		1	1	10.00
Prussia,		1	1	10.00
Spain,		1	1	10.00
Sweden,		1	1	10.00
Switzerland,		2	2	20.00
<i>Totals,</i>	<i>13,500</i>	<i>232,078</i>	<i>245,578</i>	<i>\$2,278,950.00</i>

* Including 500 shares subscribed by the City of Wilmington.

It thus appears that the aggregate of subscriptions to stock was two hundred and forty-five thousand five hundred and seventy-eight (245,578) shares; and that the total amount paid thereon, up to December 15th, 1876, was two million two hundred and seventy-eight thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars (\$2,278,950). The manner of its distribution, and the part borne by Pennsylvanians are shown by the following

Comparative Summary.

	SHARES.	PAID.
Pennsylvania—Individual subscriptions,	187,218	\$1,749,468.00
Other States and citizens thereof,	58,259	528,472.00
Foreign subscriptions,	101	1,010.00
<i>Total amounts subscribed and paid,</i>	<i>245,578</i>	<i>\$2,278,950.00</i>

Pennsylvania's Contribution.

The various sums contributed for Centennial purposes by Pennsylvania and her citizens, exclusive of paid admissions, are shown by the following

Statement.

Centennial Stock,	\$1,749,468.
Donations,	50,000.
	<hr/>
	\$1,799,468.

PHILAD'A CITY APPROPRIATIONS:

February 28, 1872,	25,000.
November 4, "	50,000.
February 22, 1873,	500,000.
April 2, 1874,	1,000,000.
	<hr/>
	1,575,000.

PENN'A STATE APPROPRIATIONS:

Memorial Hall,	1,000,000.
State Board,	40,000.
Educational Display,	15,000.
Military "	55,000.
	<hr/>
Grand Total,	\$4,484,468.

Pennsylvania's Munificence towards the Exposition.

Our people have reason to be proud of this exhibit. Contrast their timely munificence with the tardy and stinted appropriation of a million and a half of dollars by the General Government.

In addition to the stock taken by States other than Pennsylvania, the following States and Territories, viz: Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, West Virginia and Wisconsin, appropriated in the aggregate about three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000), for the erection of State Buildings, and for the representation of their natural and productive interests at the Exposition. Adding to this sum all the paid stock subscribed for outside of our State, together with the one million and a half of dollars voted by Congress, and the whole is comparatively but little in excess of the one-half of Pennsylvania's contribution.

These comparisons have not been instituted for the purpose of disparaging other States, but as a simple act of justice to our own Commonwealth. It was on her soil that American Independence was first proclaimed; and what she did to achieve it glows with no common lustre upon the historic page. Nor was her revolutionary glory dimmed, when, on the same soil, the representatives of all the civilized powers united in celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the Nation's birth, honoring it, as they did, by the most imposing and most successful peace demonstration the world has ever known. The noble work which Pennsylvania did to bring about this wondrous consummation, the facts and figures well attest: let them tell the story to posterity.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The following summary, compiled from the Books of the Treasurer of the Board, will exhibit the character and amounts of the various expenditures, viz:

Architect, plans, specifications, superintendence, etc ,	\$838.75
Building, additions, and repairs,	17,496.43
Carpets, Matting, etc.,	838.48
Coal,	28.00
Expressage and Freights,	17.21
Flags and Decorations,	344.25
Furniture,	1,502.27
Gas,	25.16
Gas Fixtures,	628.42
Geological Survey, for collective display,	777.36
Ice,	54.82
Insurance on Building and Furniture,	140.00
Ornamenting Grounds,	500.00
Postage Stamps,	143.06
Salaries,	5,163.00
Stationery, including Printing,	493.72
Stoves and Fixtures,	117.20
Telegrams,	38.96
Washing, Ironing, Blacking, and other incidentals,	111.66
<i>Total,</i>	<i>\$29,258.75</i>

It thus appears that, of the forty thousand dollars (\$40,000), appropriated by the Supplement approved March 30th, 1876, the Board have expended twenty-nine thousand two hundred and fifty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents (\$29,258.75), leaving an available balance in the Treasury of ten thousand seven hundred and forty-one dollars and twenty-five cents, (\$10,741.25), a portion of which will, of course, be required to defray the expenses incident to the preparation of the catalogue and final report of the Board.

A bill of seventy-six dollars and eleven cents (76.11), for gas furnished the State Building, and a bill of fifty dollars (\$50.00), for services and expenses in promoting the Pennsylvania live-stock display, have been certified to the Auditor General, but are not included in the foregoing statement. With these exceptions, the statement embraces all the expenditures or liabilities incurred, save the cost of printing this report, and perhaps one or two bills of trifling importance.

Economy in Expenditures.

The fund intrusted to the Board has been carefully, and, it is believed, economically and judiciously expended. Not a dollar of it has been employed in the purchase of luxuries of any character. Considering the daily expenses necessarily incurred by the attendants at the Building, in going to and from, and whilst upon, the grounds, the salaries allowed them can only be regarded as moderate. Although, under the provisions of the Supplemental Act, compensation was expressly denied the Commission, actual expenses would perhaps have been a legitimate charge. In attending the various meetings, and in otherwise looking after the affairs of the Board, some of the Managers were put to no little inconvenience and expense, yet each one early announced his determination to accept nothing even by way of reimbursement. This remark applies as well to the gentlemen composing the associated Committees. Every one has cheerfully borne his own expenses. In advancing the important interests confided to them, the entire Management were glad to labor freely; and they have found a far more grateful reward in the success which attended their efforts than could possibly have been derived from any pecuniary recompense.

Official Courtesies and Co-operation.

The personal and official relations between the Board and the gentlemen composing the Advisory and Legislative Committees have been of the most cordial character, and the Board take pleasure in acknowledging the hearty and efficient co-operation rendered by those bodies in promoting the objects and success of the Management. The thanks of the Board are due and are hereby tendered to the members of the press throughout the State for valuable assistance freely given; also to the officers and members of the Centennial Commission and Board of Finance, and to the heads of the various Bureaus, for official courtesies; and to Hon. Thomas Cochran, Col. Myer Asch, Gen. C. B. Norton, Captain W. A. Hoyt and Mr. H. S. Lansing, for special favors.

Conclusion.

The grand and paramount functions of International Exhibitions are to stimulate invention, to encourage enterprise, to honor labor, and to educate the people. These objects were attained through the Centennial Exposition. Its influence has been wide-spread, and its results will mark an era in the march of civilization. In conclusion, the Board of Managers congratulate the Legislature, to whose care and guardianship the interests and welfare of our noble Commonwealth are largely confided, upon the part she has taken in the great work. May her future be as bright as her past has been glorious!

By order of the Board,

A. C. MULLIN,

Secretary.

24-8-1 100

